New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1177. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 25.

The Navy Department to-day received official intelligence which has fixed the conviction in relation to the loss of the sloop-of-war *Peqoine*, with her officers and crew.

Commodore ADAMS has arrived, bringing hither the treaty between the United States and Japan, as ratified by the Emperor.

The Grand Jury is engaged in examining witnesses to ascertain who destroyed the stone presented by the Government of Rome to the Washington Monument.

It is said that Capt. FERRETT has been ordered to the command of the Washington Navy-Yard.

The Know-Nothings of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Monday, June 25.

The American Convention called by the State Council of Massachusetts will meet in this city next Thursday. It is said that a proposition will be urged to make the proceedings public. The "National Native Americans" have got out a platform of principles in handbill shape, in which they take similar ground to that occupied by the Know-Nothing ratifying Conventions in New-York and Philadelphia, and the secret principle of the Order is entirely abandoned.

Suspected Recruits for the Crimea.

BOSTON, Monday, June 25.

A letter from Holmes' Hole, states that the revenue cutter *James Campbell*, anchored off there on Saturday, having in charge the British brig *Buffalo*, from New-York for Miramichi, Nova Scotia. The cutter fell in with the brig, when a number of German passengers on board appealed for protection, stating they were engaged in New-York to work on railroads in Nova Scotia, but suspected they were in reality designed for British service in the Crimea, and asked to be taken out of the vessel. The Captain of the cutter will detain the brig until the matter has been legally investigated.

Meeting of the Suffolk Bar—Liquor Case Decided.

BOSTON, Monday, June 25.

A full meeting of the Suffolk Bar was held this afternoon in the Law Library, and a series of appropriate resolutions were passed in testimony of the worth and judicial services of the late Judge WILDE.

In the Municipal Court to-day, PARAN STEVENS, of the Revere House, was tried for violating the new liquor law. The Jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The Southern Mail &c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 23.

We have no mail this morning from points south of Savannah.

The rain storm which commenced here yesterday still continues without abatement.

Schooner Raised.

STONINGTON, Monday, June 25.

The schooner *Bohemia*, loaded with copper ore, sunk off Watch Hill *Reef in February, 1854*, has been raised, and was brought into this port on the 23d inst., under the directions of Capt. THOMAS BILL.

From the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 25.

Nineteen Mormon Missionaries, with the Utah mail, arrived at Chicon on the 22d. The met no Sioux on the route. They expect no danger.

Calendar—Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, June 25.

Calendar for June 26, Court of Appeals: Nos. 65, 66, 31, 69, 70, 72, 74, 75, 76, 3, 12, 14, 19, 32, 57.

The German Festival.

Musical Festivals, wherever and however *organized, exercise a healthful influence on Art. It* is their best characteristic that they carry forward to a further stage of progress. When one anniversary has been accomplished, another looms in the future. There is, in consequence, a sustained interest, ever arising for a culmination more satisfactory than the last. In America we are sadly deficient in musical gatherings like the present one of our German citizens. Partly because we lack societies were singing is a cultivated effort of pleasure, and partly because there are no appointed Festivals where choral masses might become amalgamated for stupendous effects. Our German brethren have a national veneration for the massive. Combination is one of the characteristics of their Fatherland. They have political combinations, religious combinations, benevolent combinations, dancing combinations, and musical combinations. While some of these are undoubtedly baneful, and others negative in their influence, the latter may safely be pronounced wholesome and worthy of encouragement.

In an age when mechanical industry supplies the place of more intellectual effort, it is refreshing to hear something which does not depend on the dexterity or velocity of an individual performer. A chorus of a thousand voices may be compared to a thunderstorm, startling at first, but delicious and invigorating afterwards. The human voice and the "fiddle" multiply their charms with the number who use them. A chorus of a thousand is exactly a hundred times *better*, as well as stronger, than a chorus of ten. Huge strata of voice, overlaying each other like a geological formation, yet combined into a solid, manageable mass, present charms which the ordinary veneering of choral art cannot approach. And it is for these efforts, and the approximate idea they impart of what may be done, that musical Festivals with their multitudinous resources, are valuable. Anything which can stimulate the lagging energies of the amateur is beneficial.

The German Musical Societies, whose Anniversary was held last night at the Metropolitan Theatre, are justly entitled to the appreciation and commendation of all classes of the community. Composed chiefly of the hard-handed mechanic, whose limited leisure admits of but little relaxation, it is at once creditable and worthy of imitation, that they devote that leisure to the cause of art and mental refinement. There were representatives last evening from the principal Choral Societies of New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Virginia, and the District of Columbia; numbering, in all, upwards of one thousand voices. Under the able direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN, these masses were united in the principal pieces. For show purposes, the separate directors of the various Societies wielded their own familiar bâtons. The programme was as follows:

1. Overture—"Cola Rienzi"..... Richard Wagner.
2. "Im Walde," chorus and solo ..... Jul. Otto.
   United Vocal Societies.
3. "Wanderlied," chorus ..... B. E. Becker.
   United Societies of Baltimore.
4. Grand Chorus and Terzetto, from the opera of "William Tell"..... Rossini.
   By all the Societies and full Orchestra.

SECOND PART.

1. Grand March from the opera of "Lohengrin"..... R. Wagner.
2. Chorus of the Priests, from the opera of the "Magic Flute"..... Mozart.
   By all the Societies and full Orchestra.
3. The "World's Prayer," chorus ..... Zoellner.
   By the United Societies of Philadelphia.
4. The "Warrior's Song before the Battle"... Kucken.
   By the United Societies of New-York.
5. "Kriegerstreue," chorus ..... G. L. Fischer.
   By all the Societies and full Orchestra.

We will speak of the choral efforts first. The piece marked 3 is a species of Cantata, consisting of twelve separate divisions. Some of them were omitted last evening, but sufficient retained to convey to an agreeable and picturesque manner the emotions and experiences of a sojourner in the woods. The music is by JULIUS OTTO, Sen., and although not strikingly original is passably effective; the Huntsman's Chorus, (*Chor der Jäger.*) a bold, masculine, invigorating composition, and a solo and semi-chorus, called the "Serenade," (*Ständchen*) were the best of the *Im Walde* collection. The "Serenade" is written with much elegance and finesse, and was rendered in a very agreeable manner by Mr. QUINT.

No. 3—"Wanderlied," by BECKER—possesses considerable ingenuity as a composition, and requires, from the fullness of its parts, exact execution and intonation. It is written in the pure English glee style, but it lacked the finished excellence of English glee singers, and was but tamely rendered. No. 4—grand Terzetto and Chorus from "*William Tell*"—*possessed a single merit in the* vigorous *finale*, but was otherwise unimpressive.

No. 2 of the second part—Chorus of the Priests from the "Magic Flute," by MOZART—was in many respects the best effort of the evening. It was admirably given—the lights and shades being excellently preserved. No. 3—"The World's Prayer," by ZOELLNER—introduced the Philadelphia societies. The prayer itself is a remarkably clever composition, thoroughly artistic, and more than ordinarily ambitious. A quartette and recitative are introduced in it, which were given with firmness and feeling. The Philadelphia societies are rich in the possession of some excellent tenor voices, having in this respect an advantage over their brethren of New-York. But only in this respect, for although the Philadelphians competed bravely for the triumph of the evening, it was bestowed by the unanimous voice of the house on the United Societies of New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg. KUCKEN'S "Warrior's Song," (No. 4,) was a masterpiece of prompt, massive choral singing, the more remarkable for the fact that its alternate change of movement did not facilitate a perfect performance. It is written in the cannon style, and is well calculated to rouse the enthusiasm of an audience. A tumultuous *encore was demanded and responded to.*

Altogether the vocal performances were creditable to the various Societies. But it would be folly to suppose that there was anything unusually startling in them. More rehearsals were evidently needed for the *ensemble*, and also a better regard for the *mezzo fortes*. An alternate whisper and shout is not the perfection of choral singing. Still it would be difficult to deny to the thousand Germans assembled last night a high meed of praise for their unquestionably meritorious efforts. Festivals of this kind progress in excellence. We are glad to hear that the next gathering will take place in Philadelphia, in June, 1857.

Mr. CARL BERGMANN is undoubtedly entitled to some credit for introducing to our public the works (or at least as much as we want,) of Mr. RICHARD WAGNER. The "Tannhäuser" overture, recently played at the Philharmonic Concerts, under Mr. BERGMANN'S direction, was, *if we mistake not*, first introduced into this country by that gentleman whilst at the head of the Germania Society. On the present occasion, Mr. BERGMANN gave us two other extracts from his favorite modern; first the overture to an opera called "Rienzi," second a march from the poetical extravagenza of "Lohengrin." "Rienzi" is, we believe, the only opera of WAGNER which can claim to have been in the slightest degree successful. Other operas have been thrust on the suffering people of Weimar by the propagandist LISZT, (who desecrates the office of his predecessor HUMMEL,) and they are said to rather like them. But "Rienzi" acquired an immediate popularity on its own horse-operatic merits. No one appears to have been more astonished at this than the composer. "What! said he, "I, but just now isolated, abandoned, without hearth or home, find myself all at once loved, admired, and even contemplated with astonishment," (exquisite modesty!) One reason for the success of the opera may be found in the fact that WAGNER had just returned from Paris, where he had subsisted miserably for three years, but where he had also picked up some popular ideas of choral and instrumental combinations. By those who are familiar with the work, "Rienzi" is said to be a lengthy exhibition of scenic pageantry and display, immersed in a confused and gloomy imitation of MEYERBEER. That it indulges, moreover, in unpardonable *charlatanerie*, is evidenced in the fact that one of the principal choruses is sung by men on horseback! Anything of this kind would be denounced by German critics as disgustingly absurd in M. JULLIEN, but in Mr. RICHARD WAGNER *it is quite another thing. It is coarse-grained* humbug, nevertheless, and does not say much for the purity of the future—of which Mr. WAGNER is the especial prophet. If "*Das Kunstwerk der Zukunft*," or "The Art Mission of the Future," is to be performed on horseback, we hope the present *will be a long while getting up to it.*

WAGNER bases his claims for popularity on certain dramatic elements of completeness in his operas, and an unquestionable command of orchestral effect. That he is a progressive man is evinced in the vast superiority of his "Tannhäuser" overture to the present one (Rienzi.) But that he has got a long way to go before he gets up to the present—to say nothing of the future—is also certain. A coarse, deliberate pretentiousness characterizes the "Rienzi" overture. It opens with a pretentious *crescendo* solo for the trumpet; after which there is a pretentious solo for the double basses; then another pretentious solo (or rather note) for the trumpet; then a pretentious figure worked out on the reed instruments; then a pretentious participation by the tenors, and so on until every instrument has been driven to distraction by its own pretentiousness and the pretensions of others. If a modest idea is started in the stringed department, it is immediately hurled down by the trombones, trumpets and horns. And if there is a word to express the exact musical qualities of the overture, it is—noise.

The march from "Lohengrin" depends entirely on a Trumpet effect. Half a dozen of these loud-tongued instruments tried their hardest to put some spirit into it without effect. It went off like its predecessor in a crash of noise. But with this difference, that the finale to the overture, *is spirited* whilst the finale of the march is *not*.

The German Musical Societies have a Concert and Pic-Nic to-day in Elm Park. Hudson R. R. cars start at short intervals, from 10 to 11 A. M.

Dramatic.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This establishment reopened last evening, for a short Summer campaign, with Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS. The house was densely crowded. At the end of the first piece, both artistes were called before the curtain, and literally showered with bouquets, wreaths, &c. In response to the cries for "speech," Mr. B. WILLIAMS stepped forward and said:

LADIES and GENTLEMEN, I thank you on behalf of myself and Mrs. WILLIAMS, for the kind reception you have given us. I can only say what I have often said before, that I thank you. Thank you from my heart. If I live a hundred years, I never, never can forget the kind manner you, the inhabitants of New-York, have welcomed us. Ten months since, I bade you farewell previous to my departure for California, (by the way I was very sick on the voyage,)—when I arrived there I was given such a welcome! In fact, more than I expected, or had any right to expect: but then the principal people there who witnessed my performances were New-Yorkers. I have received more kindness still more beauty welcomes from the people of this Island than I have from any other place I have ever visited.

NEW-YORK CITY.

TEMPERANCE JUBILEE.

DEMONSTRATION AT THE TABERNACLE.

Speeches of the President, Rev. Messrs. Chambers, Corey, and Armitage, and Mr. Burleigh.

Mr. Oliver Compliments the Press, and some of the Reporters withdraw.

A meeting of the "Foes to Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime" was held last (Monday) night in the Tabernacle, in compliance with a widely circulated public call. The object for which the assemblage was convened was understood to be the expression of their determination to aid in sustaining the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and the consideration of the means by which that end could be most effectually attained. The audience was very large.

At 7½ o'clock the officers of the meeting (whose appointment had been arranged beforehand) ascended the platform, amid some applause.

Mr. ISAAC J. OLIVER said: Ladies and gentlemen, it is presumable that you all know the objects for which we have met; and we shall proceed at once to the organization of the meeting by asking Mr. ELLERY to read the list of officers.

Mr. ELLERY accordingly read the annexed *formidable list*:

President—ISAAC J. OLIVER.
Assistant Presidents—WILLIAM E. DODGE, JAMES MACKNAIR.
Marshal—JEREMIAH T. BROWNE.
Chaplains—Rev. Dr. MARSH, Rev. JOHN CRAWFORD.

Vice-Presidents.

Mahlon T. Hewitt,	John W. Oliver,	James W. Barker,
Rev T. L. Cuyler,	Rev. Heman Bangs,	John Savery
Asa Parker,	Lewis B. Lader,	E. S. Halsted,
W. G. Cornell,	John Sullivan,	Amos G. Phelps,
J. W. Kellogg,	Noah Worrall,	Thos. S. Shepherd,
J. W. Benedict,	Nicholas Duff,	G. W. Morison,
Ira Buckman,	Dr. G. Livingston,	M. B. Orsno,
C. C. Neith,	D. O. Wood,	Dr. E. R. King,
J. E. Connell,	James M. Ellner,	Dr. Jas. Kennedy,
John Falconer,	Gen. M. Forrester,	Sam'l R. Spaulding,
Wm. R. Lewis, Jr.	R. R. Graves,	Stephen Barker,
W. H. De Groot,	Reuben Lewis,	Rev. F. Bradley,
J. F. Bellows,	Jas. Hamilton,	James C. Harrison,
Geo. Mackubin,	Capt. David Field,	Sam. P. Patterson,
Dr. A. D. Wilson,	J. F. Williams,	Charles Irving,
Hon. Jas. Harper,	S. A. Cooper,	Asa L. Shipman,
Daniel Fanshaw,	Hon. J. B. Miller,	G. H. Hunter,
Alfred Speech,	Jas. Brown,	William A. Hall,
Henry Lloyd,	Henry Quinan,	Dr. Wm. Miller,
Hon. C. C. Leigh,	William Tate,	Jeremiah Terbell,
Alfred E. Beach,	Henry Moore,	Robert M. Hartley,
Francis Gedine,	George Myers,	Wm. M. Barter,
Jas. Bennett,	Jas. Farmer,	Peter C. Sherman,
Oliver H. Lee,	Dr. S. F. Townsend,	E. C. Chapin,
	William Blackett.	

Secretaries.

Enos E. Ellery,	O. G. Halsted,	Oscar Purdy,
Thomas Armitage,	J. F. Joy,	W. B. Macdonough
Rev. C. W. Warren,	George Kennard,	R. J. Hinton.
Rev. W. Andrus,	Henry Moore, Jr.,	

Rev. Mr. MARSH offered prayer.

The PRESIDENT then said: The object of this meeting is simply to make preparation for the introduction of the Prohibitory Law in the City of New-York on the coming Fourth of July. We have met here to-night to show our fellow-citizens that we rejoice in the prospect of introducing that law here, and we meet for the purpose of showing the rum-sellers of the City of New-York that we are not scared, nor frightened, nor alarmed, but we believe in the good old American doctrine of reverential obedience to all the laws. [Applause.] And this is one of the laws of the land. The rum-sellers may meet together, and they may organize military companies, and they may pass resolutions condemning this Prohibitory Law, as well as the established laws, but, my fellow-citizens, let me, too, say that the law will be sustained. [Loud applause.]

And we have a Mayor in the City of New-York *here that is just the man that can sustain the law*; and I tell you he will do it. [Loud applause.] I *called upon the Mayor to-day. I never saw him* before. I heard ten thousand stories about him; and I found him to be a sort of a straight up-and-down kind of a man—a useful and common sense man. Said he, "Mr. OLIVER, *there is the law*; I did not make it; I am opposed to it," said he, "but I am a machine." That is the language he used. "I am not put here as a judge of the law, but I am a mere machine for executing the law as it is understood." [Applause.] Said I, "Mr. WOOD, suppose that the Courts decide this law perfectly constitutional, right and proper, what will you do?" He struck his fist just this way. Said he, "I shall be sustained at every—[here the speaker thumped the table]—hazard." [Applause.] Now, I must say that I went to see the Mayor to-day under prejudice. I expected no good thing from the man, from what I had heard from others; but I came away favorably impressed; and I believe he has not only got the will, but he has got the heart to do *it if he can only see the way to do it. Therefore* let us not condemn the Mayor too fast, or too sudden, but let us be sure that he *is right, and let us* be sure that we are right. [Applause.] And on the good old DAVY CROCKETT principle when we are right let us go ahead. [Renewed applause.]

The speaker then disclaimed any intention of making a speech, detailed further particulars of his interview with the Mayor, in the course of which he said the latter had stated that if any one saw a man or woman drunk in the street, he had merely to call on the first Policeman that he could see, and if the Policeman refused to bring the drunkard to the Station-house, he had nothing more to do than to report the officer at the Mayor's Office, where he (the Mayor,) would have him up before half an hour. [Applause.]

Rev. Mr. MARSH read, amid repeated bursts of applause, the resolutions, which expressed their gratification on the passage of the Prohibitory law; their rejoicing on the approaching downfall of the liquor traffic, and the expulsion from the City and State of the saloon, grog-shop and bar system; a call upon Mayor WOOD "to stand forth as the protector of the people—swayed not by men whose cry is, '*By this craft we have our wealth*,'—winking at no sly subterfuges or studied evasions—yielding to no legal adviser whose opinions express but the will of the oppressor—but with a manly front, and a bold determination to carry out the known will of the people and the will of the Legislature, planting himself on the Law under the Constitution, and using all the powers of his office for its perfect and fearless enforcement,—in such a course pledging him entire support;"—and welcoming the coming Fourth of July *as a day to be hailed with thanksgiving and gratitude.*

The Chairman called on the audience to stand up and give three cheers.

They *rose* and cheered lustily.

He then put the resolutions to the meeting, with the exception of the second, which was put separately.

They were all carried unanimously.

Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, of Philadelphia, was introduced amid applause.

The Chairman interrupting him, called on all the Vice Presidents of the meeting among the audience to take a seat upon the platform. He did not want any man to be ashamed. If there was, and he (the Chairman) could learn it, he would scratch him right off. They might depend upon it that they were marked men; if any man thought he was marked let him say so.

Rev. Mr. CHAMBERS then proceeded, when he said Jehovah, the great author of the Universe, completed that magnificent world in which it is our honor and privilege to live, he concluded it by pronouncing that all was good. Man was thus placed in the most propitious circumstances. But the Great Creator passed a Prohibitory law, in telling the creature that he had made in His own likeness, that everything created for his benefit and happiness was at his bidding, save the tree of knowledge, which he was absolutely prohibited from tasting.

But then the *Father of Sin* tempted our first mother to risk all her happiness and violate that command, and from that hour to this there has been a devilish, wicked, hellish opposition to a Prohibitory Law, where the design of that law has been to promote man's good. And he defied history to show an instance of any Prohibitory Law framed and calculated to benefit mankind that was not opposed by the Devil and all who sympathized with him. There was no ground for surprise then at the excitement now prevailing in this city. That this law should be opposed they had every reason to anticipate. The Devil knew—and he did not want to speak disrespectfully of his Satanic Majesty—that if such a law were carried out in this State, he might exclaim, "Othello's occupation's gone," for what could he do then? Where would he find *burglars? Where would he find incendiaries?*—Where would he find the murderers that were now *in almost all our streets, and the innumerable* criminals that were daily committing their depredations in union with him?

Intoxicating liquors had done nothing but mischief. They had desolated families, and swept down the brightest ornaments of society. They had ascended the pulpit, they had gone among the judiciary, they had gone from one bar to another bar, until there was nothing left of God's image but a poor, gibbering creature, destitute alike of intellect and conscience. They had cursed our finest clerks, our finest salesmen, and destroyed the best of husbands. There was not a State in the Union, nor a philanthropist in the Union, nor a civilized nation on the face of God's globe that was not looking to the example of New-York in *carrying out this law.*

Here the speaker referred, in terms of warm praise and commendation, to Mayor WOOD, but was interrupted for the midst of his eulogium by the old Flower Man, who laid three bouquets on the table, and presented them in his usual style, amid applause.

These Rum-ites, the reverend gentleman continued—for he knew of no other name by which to call them—of all the ills that had ever cursed God's creation, were the worst. The tears shed by them were the tears of crocodiles. When they asserted, the consummate scamps, that the jeweler and the dealer in fancy foreign silks and laces and haberdashery, in Broadway, would suffer by the enforcement of this law, they knew that these things were bought by the money earned by the hard-handed, honest-hearted American citizen—[applause]—and feared that the blacksmith would be able, under the beneficial operation of this law, to buy a hundred and twenty dollar gold watch, or let his wife expend ten dollars a year on laces. That was the object of this law; and it was calculated not only to benefit the native born but the foreign born citizen. What were the oppressions on the American colonies of GEORGE the Third compared with the ruinous effects on society of the liquor traffic? He (the speaker) dared any friend of that traffic, and enemy of God and his fellowman to give the statistics of those effects. He knew that if any one attempted that, he would have to go to Blackwell's Island, and to the Gibbet and to uncover Hell itself and hear the wailings of the damned there, and tell that story to an intelligent community. The object of this law was to remove poverty and crime; and there were two ways in which it might be upheld and its object attained. One was to go on bended knees before the Father of All and by His aid and grace; and the other was, after having thus trusted all to Him, to come forth in the confidence of a holy sense, not with carnal weapons—not with guns, nor bayonets, nor cannons, but with the high and consecrated purpose of men engaged in the work of God. In this way would the law be sustained. And what a great lot of overgrown, bloated calves would be groaning about on the Fourth of July, who ought to have been weaned long ago, baying for Mac—great big, overgrown, swill-headed, hideous, monstrous creatures, whose breath was pestiferous. [Laughter and applause.] He knew that opinions had been given—not gratuitously, he believed, on the validity and constitutionality of this law, and they had stated that the *traffic in foreign liquors was not affected by it.* But he asked whether the American people would tolerate "learned lawyers" to construe a law framed by the American people to mean, that the *trade in domestic manufactures should be suppressed*, and that the ruinous production of foreign manufacture should alone be continued? He demurred that the American people would ever be guilty of such an absurdity, and wound up by a burst of patriotism, praying that the palsy of death *might seize the hand which would be stretched* out to burst the bonds of this Union, and a strong appeal in favor of the enforcement of the law.

Mr. OLIVER then rose and said: I want the reporters to turn round and look at this audience, to see what it is made of, and not say, as they have said before about these Temperance meetings, that they are all women and children.

Some of the reporters looked aghast, being completely thunderstruck with the novel character of the Chairman's remark.

One of them, in a tone and manner betraying much excitement and emotion, immediately called out, "Come down and do the reporting yourself, if you are not satisfied."

Mr. OLIVER—Well, Sir, I want you to do it yourself; if not, I will tell you about it.

Mr. OLIVER then introduced Mr. W. BURLEIGH.

Those reporters rose from the table and left the meeting, amid marked sensation and loud hisses.

Mr. BURLEIGH hesitated.

Mr. OLIVER—Oh, they are not hissing you, Mr. BURLEIGH; they are simply hissing the reporters who are not satisfied with our proceedings.

A VOICE—One of the Reporters of the Tribune is among the number.

Mr. OLIVER—Order, gentlemen, let us understand what we are about here.

The excitement subsided.

Mr. BURLEIGH then went on. He compared the former labors of the Temperance party to those of Sisyphus. He explained that, by saying that the influence of law was more powerful than any other social influence. The majority of the people learned their ethics more from the law than from the pulpit or the school-room. We had been engaged in the effort to convince the people and those engaged in the rum-traffic that commerce in intoxicating liquors was wrong, whilst we had been declaring through the laws that that commerce was right. We had now succeeded, however, in arraying the law on the side of morality and abstract right; and would thus be enabled to meet the evil with success.

He proceeded to discuss the question of the right to make and enforce a Prohibitory Liquor law, and spoke in no very reverential terms of the Constitution, amid hisses. Humanity, he said, was above the Constitution. If our fathers bungled the Constitution let their sons amend the error. He worshipped no parchment rag; he upheld the cause of justice and maintained the cause of morality and humanity as the highest principle of all. He did not believe that any true-hearted American would oppose this law. In this City it would not be opposed by any American. If any hotel-keeper expressed a determination to oppose it, he believed him to be more of a French man than an American. [Applause.]

He drew a vivid and highly dramatic picture of the effects of intemperance. This law, he said, would not be opposed by the widow, or the orphan, or the well-wisher of society, or by the drunkard himself. All hail, then, to the cannon that should usher in the Fourth! We had been accustomed to think of the glorious deeds with which the memories of that day were associated, but now God's noble sun that should usher in the Fourth that is approaching, would be suggestive of the coming day when it should not rise upon a dram shop, nor set upon a drunkard. [Applause.]

Here a collection was taken up, during which Mr. BARKER sang two of his Temperance songs. Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, after the announcement by the Chairman that "the Lobsters would meet to-morrow night at the usual place," proceeded briefly to address the meeting. He compared the jubilee to that of the old Jewish law, which was followed by two results; first, the abolition of all debts; and second, the proclaiming of personal liberty throughout the land. And would not the results be the same if this law be proclaimed through the State and through the land.

"Oh! catch the high import, ye winds, as you blow,
Oh! bear it, ye waves, as you roll,
From the regions that feel the sun's vertical glow,
To the furthest extremes of the pole.
Equal laws, equal rights to the nations around,
Peace and friendship their precepts impart,
And wherever the bosom of man can be found,
Let him bind the dearer to his heart."

[Applause.]

He adverted to the opinions of the lawyers who had written arguments against the Prohibitory law, and then taking as a text, a report in the *Herald* of Capt. FRENCH'S speech, made at a preliminary meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Association: he construed that gentleman's figurative allusion to the rumsellers "sitting under their own vine and fig tree," in a way that the gallant Captain could *hardly have foreseen.* He wound up by making an appeal to the women to aid in promoting the cause of Temperance.

Mr. BARKER, by way of *finale*, sang another of his songs,—a new one—and the meeting dispersed.

Old Friends—Reciprocated Compliments.

At the Normal School Anniversary in the Broadway Tabernacle on Tuesday evening last, a cordial reception was given by the young ladies and gentlemen of that Institution to their old friend and benefactor, GEORGE T. TRIMBLE, Esq., the venerable President of the late Public School Society, as he advanced to a seat retained for him on the platform. A couple of beautiful boquets were presented to Mr. T. by two of the pupils of the Female Normal School.

On Saturday morning last, as some 600 of the young ladies of the Normal School were assembled in their large school-room in the Hall of the Board of Education, a note from Mr. TRIMBLE to Mr. HAZELTINE, the Principal, was read, accompanied by a number of copies of the *Young Ladies' Friend*, for the acceptance of the Female Teachers of said school, and a copy for each of the young ladies who honored him with a boquet on the occasion referred to. The note was characteristic and interesting, coming as it did from one who is justly *considered the father of the Normal Schools of our* City.

The teachers of the City, particularly those of the old Society, have been occasionally reminded of the kind feelings entertained for them by Mr. TRIMBLE, in his retirement from active participation in the educational affairs of the City. After the merging of the Public School Society and the Ward School System, a few teachers of the "Public Schools," desirous of testifying in a humble way their respect for their retiring School officer, solicited *Mr. T.'s acceptance of a neatly finished gold-headed cane*, accompanied by a suitable address, beautifully penned on parchment. A short time after each Principal and Vice-Principal of the large Public Schools (some sixty persons,) received a valuable copy of BALDWIN'S new and complete *Gazetteer of the United States*, "with the respects of GEORGE T. TRIMBLE" written thereon. Some of the teachers feel that they have to be careful how they notice their venerable friend, as somehow or other they always find their obligations increased. These incidents, although designed to be private, will bear to be mentioned in public.

Bust of Rev. E. H. Chapin.

We have lately examined a bust of Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, modeled by Mr. T. D. JONES, (No. 347 Broadway.) As a likeness it did not at first strike us very forcibly, inasmuch as the beard and spectacles are lacking. Still we cannot mistake the man, *and the more we studied it the more we were im*pressed with the admirable manner in which the artist has treated his subject. This bust of Mr. CHAPIN is bold and harmonious in its expression, and the details do not detract from its breadth of treatment. The fleshy texture of the face is well preserved, and the hair treated in broad masses—a style best adapted to sculpture. In studying this very beautiful work of art, one is immediately struck with those peculiar points in Mr. CHAPIN'S character which go so largely toward making him what he unquestionably is—one of the most brilliant and effective orators of our day.

This bust has been executed to order for the numerous friends of Dr. CHAPIN, who were desirous of securing plaster copies, some thirty of which have been ordered for their libraries. It is also to be produced in marble, as an enduring testimonial of admiration for the great philanthropist and orator. The artist has been some years in this City and has executed busts of some of the most distinguished men of the Country, and also medallion portraits of many of our citizens, including the one from which the celebrated HENRY CLAY medal was struck. Mr. JONES is now engaged on a bust of GEORGE LAW, which in its yet imperfect state, promises to be a very effective and striking likeness.

The Astor House—An Old Landmark.

The proprietors of the ASTOR HOUSE appear to be possessed of the secret that stays the ravages of time. Their honored house, though coming to be *one of the longest established, still enjoys the rep*utation that it won in its early days, and, in spite of its rivals, a more comfortable stopping place for the traveler is not to be found in the city. During the past Spring, Messrs. COLEMAN & STETSON have caused their premises to be thoroughly overhauled, the walls and ceilings to be repainted, each room (and there are no cramped rooms on them,) to be so fitted with windows that the ventilation is complete, and upon every floor new baths and other conveniences have been provided.

The Astor House proprietors have not expended much on gilding or stucco work, but for all solid elegances and for facilities for "taking one's own ease," in the most comfortable way possible, none have been more liberal. The Astor is still centrally located for business men, and for its convenience to railroad depôts, steamboat landings, and pretty nearly everything else that a busy visitor likes to be near, it is unsurpassed.

Next Meeting of the State Teachers' Association.

The next annual Meeting of the State Teachers' Association is to be held at Utica on the 1st, 2d and 3d of August. The opening address will be delivered by the President, R. D. JONES, Esq., of Rochester. Dr. ANDERSON (President of Rochester University) will deliver an address on the relation of Common Schools to the higher Seminaries of learning. Prof. CHARLES DAVIES will read a paper on "Standards, Unities, Weights, Measures," &c. Dr. ALEXANDER KELSEY will make a report on the *Use and Abuse of the Atmosphere*. Addresses also are expected from J. D. PHILBRICK, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Connecticut; Rev. T. S. CUYLER, D. D. SCOTT, Esq., and others. The State Agent's report will be forthcoming, of course. The programme, so far as made out, gives promise of an interesting occasion.

Accident to the Orator of the Turners.

RUDOLPH LEZOW, Esq., editor of the *Criminal Zeitung*, is lying seriously ill at the Prescott House. On Friday afternoon as he was stepping out of his carriage his foot caught on the steps and tripped him over, falling on his head and back. He was picked up in an insensible condition. His left leg is also very badly lame. The physician says the there is a concussion of the spine. He was brought down to the city from his country seat in Rockland on Sunday. He expected to be sufficiently recovered to deliver the oration to the Turner's Society to-day. If he does so, it will be at the expense possibly of his life. Mr. LEZOW'S friends will regret this last misfortune. Only a few weeks ago his country house with its contents was destroyed by fire.

The Jews' Society.

We have received from Mr. MONTIFIORE to MOTTE, a letter in reply to one furnished us by Mr. MCGREGOR, with reference to the troubles that disturb the Society for the Melioration of the Condition of the Jews. Lacking the room for this reply, it is proper to say that the difficulties are so serious that the Jews' Society is for the present very badly crippled, if not ruined. A circular just received from the Corresponding Secretary states that the Board of Directors is completely organized, except the filling of two vacancies. But if so it is not with the names of the parties who have been longest associated with the enterprise, and it will take years of earnest effort to reinstate the Society in its old position in the good graces of the Christian community.

Young Men's Christian Association.

On Monday evening, at one of the monthly *evening meetings of the New-York Young Men's* Christian Association, held in the Lecture Room, Astor-place, Mr. R. C. MCCORMICK, Jr., gave a very interesting report of his recent visit in relation to similar Societies in England, and the European Continent. It would appear that he was warmly welcomed wherever the object of his mission was made known, especially in London, and the impressions made upon his mind were of an agreeable character. The address was necessarily lengthy, but commanded earnest attention from a numerous and evidently interested auditory.

A Library for Each Ward School.

The "Committee on Libraries" of the Board of Education, visited several of our Schools during the past week, for the purpose of examining and replenishing the old libraries, and furnishing new ones where none have heretofore been enjoyed. It is the design of the Board, we understand, to supply each Ward School with a suitable library, call good book-stores,—many of the Ward Schools having never yet enjoyed the advantages of a library for its pupils. This is a good move, as children, both bad and good, will be benefitted by access to libraries suited to their capacities.

Laying of a Corner-Stone.

The corner-stone of a church, to be erected by the Dutch Reformed Society, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. ELMENDORF, was laid yesterday afternoon, on Carlton-avenue, near Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn. The building is to be of brick, of the Byzantine style of architecture, and will cost in the vicinity of $16,000, when completed—all of this sum has been paid in, with the exception of $2,000; $6,000 of this amount was contributed by the parent Church in New-York. The four lots of land upon which the building is to be erected were donated by the heirs of the estate of JOHN SPADE.

The laying of the corner-stone was attended with the usual exercises on such occasions, and was participated in by Rev. Mr. POLHEMUS, of Poughkeepsie, Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, Rev. Mr. HODGES, Rev. Messrs. REID, SMITH and others.

Disappointed Love—A Suicide.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner O'DONNELL, on the body of a young girl named MARY ERDMANN, not quite fifteen years of age, who committed suicide at her late residence, No. 150 Essex-street, by taking a dose of arsenic, from disappointment in a love affair. She was warmly attached to a young man named HENRY WEBB, about twenty years of age, who had promised to marry her, and who had kept her company for some time.

Still They Come.

A beautiful little "pledge of affection," very neatly attired and but a few days old, was left on the steps of No. 41 Watts-street, last evening. It was taken to the office of the Chief of Police, and was sent from there by Sergeant OWENS to the Almshouse.

☞ SAMUEL RIELTON, a German, who keeps a small vegetable stand on Jackson street, was arrested yesterday, charged with obtaining a considerable quantity of vegetables from a dealer in Washington market, by means of false pretences.

Fall of a Bridge on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Plaindealer* gives the following account of an accident on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, about thirty-five miles below Pittsburg. The casualty occurred on Saturday, the 17th inst.

We passed rapidly over the bridge at Beaverfalls, having five hundred passengers in the night, which made darkness of Egyptian style, and immediately after the bridge gave way, and fell, track and all, in the stream below. Our hair did not rise, however, until we saw the chasm on our return. About four miles farther on, the torrent brought down a stream of gravel from the hill, just in time to throw us into a grand smash.

I do not know that I ever felt more interested in a run-off than in this. With the bold, bulging rocks hanging over us on one hand, and the flooded Ohio beneath us on the other, we had no little anxiety during the trouble to know where we should land, but a flash of lightning soon revealed to us a strip of land of sufficient width to save us from the river. Soon all was over. The coupling broke in two places, and left seven full passenger cars on the track, and, singular enough, no one was hurt.

The locomotive had gone to smash down the hill, the tender across the track, the baggage car and the express car had landed up against the hill in the shape of a V., and the forward passenger car had pitched off towards the river, and in that position the conductor told us we might expect to hear the Church bells for Sunday.

No mails could be sent at the usual time, but in the afternoon a crowd of passengers, with the accumulated mails, started. The wreck at Hay's hill been removed, so that we could connect at the break. Here we were long detained, and about the time we should have been in Cleveland, we were crossing the State line. We found the Little Beaver bridge crumbling, and the conductor and engineer concluded to say nothing, so they backed up "a la military mutiny," put on 2.40 steam, and let her rip. We went safe over, and left the waiting man to inform the next train whether the bridge was down or not. We arrived at Alliance at midnight, left there at 8 o'clock this morning, over the wreck of two cars which had had a collision with the down express this morning, and arrived at 11 A. M.

Total Loss of the Western Steamer Belle Golding and Express.

From the St. Louis Republican, June 21.

The officers of the steamer *Amazon*, in from St. Joseph yesterday, bring intelligence of the sinking of the steamer *Express*, bound to this port from Council Bluffs. The accident took place on the 15th

A WEEK IN THE WILDERNESS.

SECOND LETTER.

Incidents and Observations on Raquette Lake—The Route to the Adirondack Iron Works.

My last letter closed with the arrival of our party at the Raquette Lake. We were then very nearly in the centre of the Great Wilderness—being twenty-seven miles west of Root's, where we had left the Hudson River, and eighty-eight from Saratoga by the route we had followed, which was very nearly that of the projected railroad. For the first three or four miles from Root's the ground was hilly and stony. Then we rose to a plateau, the surface of which was rolling; and this continued to be the character of the country during the whole of the subsequent route, except at a point about ten miles from Root's, where a spur of mountains crosses the section;—but these hills, instead of being rocky and barren, are covered with large trees from their summits to the base. Throughout the route we had followed the soil was a dark sandy loam, free from stones, covered with timber, mainly spruce, hemlock and pine, and abundantly watered by springs and streams, which crossed our track at intervals of two or three miles for the whole distance. The water was clear, pure and soft, entirely free from lime, and perfectly sweet and healthy. The timber, over all the country we had traversed, was exceedingly dense, and the most of it very large. Scores of spruce and pines could be counted from any point of the road, from four to six feet in diameter, and rising, straight as an arrow, and without knot or limb, from ninety to a hundred, and sometimes to a hundred and twenty feet. The undergrowth of brush was very heavy, and, aided by the fallen trees that were profusely strewed over the surface, made the forest impenetrable to any but hardy hunters or experienced woodmen. Of course in these wild solitudes, wild beasts abound,—but they shun the clearings, and are considered, under ordinary circumstances, as harmless as the rabbits or the deer—their companions and their prey. Wolves are the savage animals more frequently met than any others,—but they fly before a man and very rarely molest the settlements. Bears are rare and panthers still rarer;—two of the latter were shot last Winter by ELIJAH, the old Indian hunter and our guide, but we heard of no others. Deer are abundant,—and are easily driven down from the woods into the lakes by hounds, or they may be taken as they come to the edge of streams to drink or browse upon the wild grass that in some places grows in great profusion.

But I am making slow progress in my narrative, which I will now resume.

On Friday afternoon, as already stated, we arrived at WOOD's,—a log house upon a clearing of some forty acres, upon one of the headlands on the eastern shore of Raquette Lake. Upon a headland exactly opposite, projecting from the West, is another clearing of some thirty acres. This was commenced some fifteen years ago by the pioneers of the region,—two men, the one named BEACH, and the other WOOD, a brother to the one who came later and lives opposite. Both are old bachelors and went in there originally as trappers. They became so fond of the country and the life that they finally settled there,—clearing their land gradually, never troubling themselves about securing their title, living together in a bark shanty, which with the progress of the age grew into a log hut, and obtaining their living mainly by hunting and fishing. In one of his hunting expeditions WOOD froze his legs,—and lost them both at the knee. This slight drawback, however, did not drive him from the wilderness, where sound limbs and the full supply of them would seem to be indispensable. He wears immense shoes—more like boats than brogans—and with these, stumps through the woods at a marvellous pace. He and BEACH in course of time disagreed; for in any part of the earth, no matter how secluded, two persons are enough for a quarrel; and a clearing of ten acres, even in a wilderness a hundred miles through, affords ground enough for a local dissension. So finding they could no longer live together, they agreed to divide their fortunes and have nothing to do with each other. WOOD moved into a hut, half logs and half bark, some fifty rods from BEACH, who kept possession of the ancient habitation; and there he lives yet,—all alone, with his stumps for legs, his dog and gun for hunting, and his tobacco and rum for consolation. BEACH has grown old—being about seventy,—but he is still hale and hearty; he cannot shoot quite so far as he could once, he says, with the same certainty of hitting his game, but in other respects he feels not much changed. He has friends in good circumstances, and a brother not far from Albany who is wealthy. He says he has been urged often to go and live with them, and has once or twice made the attempt; but his health is never good away from the lake, and so after a few weeks' experiment he invariably returns. A few years since he gave his place to a Mr. HOUGH, who moved in with his married son, on condition that he should maintain him for the rest of his life; and so they now all live together. The other WOOD, where we stopped first, moved in from Essex County some ten years since,—at the solicitation of his elder brother. He went in through the wilderness, with four or five children, his wife carrying an infant less than a month old. He professes to like living there very much, and says that, since they have passed the anti-liquor law, he wouldn't be hired to go back *to the States* anyhow. I have no doubt of his entire sincerity in this preference, and in the reason on which it is based.

To make another start in my story, we reached his house at about 2 o'clock; and I returned from my fishing excursion, of which my last letter gave a veracious history, at about 8. Preparations for lodging soon began to absorb attention. There were but two rooms available as sleeping apartments—one above the other. Part of our party was, therefore, transported across the lake to HOUGH's. I was among those who remained, and in due time had stowed myself away with six or eight others, among the baggage and other miscellanies, on the lower floor. Judging from the commotion overhead it had been found no easy matter to dispose of the remnant of the party there; and after various ineffectual attempts to secure eligible sleeping spots, two of the company—SPOFFORD, whom I have already introduced, and PIERCE, an adventurous, whole-souled fellow off the same piece with SPOFFORD, and not unlike him in the general make-up,—came tumbling down stairs in search of better lodgings. The chief difficulty above, as I inferred from their running comments, was a lack of air, and a consequent tendency to suffocation. It was hotter, they said, than a place they mentioned, with which I had no acquaintance, and the name of which, therefore, I may be excused for not remembering. They were satisfied, too, that there were a good many lodgers there who didn't belong to our party—who made up in number and activity what they lacked in size, and who, evidently, labored under the impression that five or six fresh travelers, directly from *the States*, could be there for no other purpose than for them to dine on. Their first object in coming down, therefore, was to fortify themselves against the anticipated fatigues and personal combats of the night, by a dose of *Schnapps*; but after getting down, they were reluctant to return. While they were making a survey of the premises in search of a site for lodgings, a couple of men came in, drenched, (for it still rained cats and dogs,) tired, and half-starved. They said they had just come through the woods and wanted lodgings. "Certainly," PIERCE told them; "they should have them; there was plenty of room; but, as it was after midnight, they would have to postpone supper till morning." They agreed reluctantly, and asked where their lodgings were. *Up stairs*, was the answer. "But we are wet and cold," said the strangers thus taken in, "and want some place where we can get dry." "Go right up," said PIERCE, "that's just the place you want." They started—but turned back, a little incredulous, and asked if they could *get dry* there. PIERCE reassured them—appealed to SPOFFORD, who backed his statements, and the damp travelers disappeared. PIERCE remarked, as he rolled himself up in his blanket, that if *they* got as *dry* as he did in ten minutes after he went up, they'd be down before long for something to drink. But we heard nothing more of them until morning, when they did full justice to the breakfast, and seemed to be quite as *dry* in all senses of the word, as the average of the company.

The next day we held a grand council of war as to our future movements. There was a general desire to visit the *Adirondack Iron Works and Mines*,—in themselves known to be well worth seeing, and being an important feature of this region in connection with the Railroad. They were represented to be about thirty-five miles northeast of the Raquette Lake,—they proved to be *fifty*,—and could be reached by a very tolerable road. But some of our party had been there once,—others were fatigued,—it threatened rain, and so it was finally determined that part of the Company would remain at the Raquette and await the return of those who chose to go. Five of the party therefore, besides myself, started under the guidance of SPOFFORD and NEWELL, for Adirondack. We embarked in boats for the outlet of the Raquette, seven miles off, which we reached at 1 o'clock. Here we found, in a log camp built by the railroad engineers, eight or ten horses that had been sent in for our party from Lowville. Only half the camp was roofed, and under that half we crowded together for a hasty lunch and shelter from the rain. The horses occupied the other half and kicked as little as could be expected, considering the fire we kept up in their rear, for our culinary purposes. Our dining hall was airy, though somewhat damp; the rain on the roof gave us music, rich in *staccato* passages; the rumble of thunder saluted us semi-occasionally, and the fumes of our banquet were lavishly varied by odors equine rather than floral, in their general flavor. By the time we had done eating it had just begun to rain,—that is, it had just got the hang of it so as to come down with perfect ease, and in a style that promised no abatement.

But we were not to be balked. Four of us mounted our horses and the rest embarked in a lumber wagon. A mile brought us to a handsome tent, pitched at the outlet of the lake, shut against the rain, covering a couple of mattresses stretched upon the ground, with books, music, candles, fishing rods, and various concomitants duly disposed about the room. Two or three rods off was a bark hut used as the kitchen of the establishment. It was the fishing camp of a couple of sportsmen, Mr. GEO. E. WARREN, of Troy, and Mr. GIBSON, of New-York, who soon came in from the lake with a magnificent string of trout, which they generously gave us as provisions for our trip. They had been there a fortnight, fishing, for health and recreation.

It was 2 o'clock when we got fairly under way. We were now upon the State Road—a road laid out some years since by order of the State, from Crown Point on Lake Champlain, to Carthage on the western border of the wilderness, and upon which large sums have been ostensibly expended from year to year. It seems to have been laid out at random, with very little care, and still less skill; and although the trees have been cut away, the stumps taken out, and log bridges laid across streams and moist places, it is barely passable for lumber wagons, and stands sadly in need of repair. The road is used exclusively by teamsters and persons taking in provisions. Money is appropriated by the Legislature for its improvement almost every year, but I suspect it is not very conscientiously expended in working the road. Personal inspection, I imagine, is not often exercised by the disbursing officers, as a guarantee that the work paid for has been actually done.

We pushed along slowly—taking a route parallel first to Forked Lake, and then to Long Lake, which we followed up for nearly half its length. The country was of the same general character as that before traversed,—the forests were as dense, the timber as large, water as abundant and as pure, the soil the same sandy loam, and the surface just about as rolling as those we had seen before reaching Raquette Lake. As we advanced we saw more maple and beech, and, after about twelve miles, we came upon more frequent and larger clearings. From that time forward, we might claim to have been in a comparatively civilized region. Neighbors were only four or five miles apart. We saw fine meadows,—promising fields of oats sown and growing finely among the stumps where the land had just been burned over,—and potatoes planted in the mellow soil without the aid or intervention of a plow. After twenty miles' travel, we reached a very nice schoolhouse and passed several very comfortable framed houses, upon clearings where the well-directed labor of years had created excellent and valuable farms. The settlers hereabouts were mainly from Vermont, and on all sides we saw evidences of thrift and skill in striking contrast with the slovenliness and recklessness which characterize the clearings on the Raquette, whose owners live by hunting and fishing rather than farming. The house of a Mr. PRESTON, for example, we found supplied with water brought by pipes from the hill behind it. It was surrounded by neat fences, and everything looked thrifty and promising. The soil yields abundantly;—half an acre, planted last year without plowing, produced 120 bushels of potatoes. Wheat is not grown much, as oats and grain are found more profitable.

We were forced to make all these observations in the rain—for it continued to pour down steadily all day. We who were on horseback, though we kept on a walk, were considerably in advance of the rest of the party, and had made up our minds to reach BISSELL's that night, as it was known to be an excellent place to stop at, and would leave us, moreover, less to do on resuming our march for Adirondack. Night overtook us about eight miles short; but we pushed on, the road being part of the time lighted a little by the clearings, but generally leading through the woods, and being so dark as to compel us to trust to the sagacity of our horses a good deal more than to our own. We passed several houses where the lights, though not brilliant, twinkled attractively,—but we resisted all temptation and pushed ahead. At about 10 o'clock we pulled up at BISSELL's,—three of us at least, SPOFFORD, NEWELL and myself; the rest had stopped short and found, as we learned next day, comfortable quarters elsewhere,—our derelict horseman at CHASE's, two miles, and the rest at PRESTON's, six miles back. BISSELL's was dark as Egypt—they were all abed. But we soon roused them, and in a very few minutes were drying our drenched corporations over and under one of the old-fashioned, high-ovened cooking-stoves, to whose capacities for baking we were soon prepared to testify. In half an hour we sat down to a hearty supper, and a most refreshing cup of hot tea, (which *par parenthese* is infinitely better than all the liquors ever invented as a refreshing and stimulating beverage on such a tramp,)—and in another half hour we were all snugly ensconsed in the comfortable beds of the Bissell House, and sound asleep.

The next day was Sunday:—so we laid by until towards evening. We were all in good trim,—none the worse apparently for our exposure, and ready to resume our expedition. The library of the establishment was not very extensive nor various; I spent part of the day in reading a stray copy of the *Prohibitionist* and another of the *Carson League*,—upon both of which was an injunction to "read and circulate,"—the first clause of which could be fulfilled in these latitudes much more easily than the last. Both these papers contained a good deal of interesting reading matter: my attention, however, was drawn to an article in each devoted to the atrocious misconduct and bad faith of the Lieutenant Governor, who, as I inferred from the rather vague charges referred to, had through some channel or other—perhaps the TIMES—intimated that the Prohibitory law of last Winter might have been made better than it was. Any person capable of holding and expressing such sentiments, both the papers referred to agreed, must have sold himself out body and soul to the "rummies." After dinner the rest of the party came up, and towards evening we resumed our journey. We had nine miles to go through the woods to the Lower Works at the foot of Sanford Lake; the rest of the way—ten miles—we should go in boats, which we knew had been sent down for us from the Upper Works and were then awaiting our arrival. We pushed on for about five miles, when we encountered a large tree that had blown down and lay directly across the road. This is a very common occurrence in this region, but all habitual travelers through it carry axes, and speedily remove the obstacle. We had none, but managed to break away limbs enough to let our horses through, and to lift the wagon over the prostrate trunk. About four miles further on we found two trees blown together, across the track. We all dismounted and set to work. We carelessly left our horses untied, and, being startled by the cracking of the branches, they set off on the back track. We caught two of them, but the two grays, one of which I had been riding, escaped and struck into a keen jump for home. SPOFFORD saw the trouble, and in an instant was in the saddle on his horse, which we had luckily caught, in keen pursuit. As we were within a mile of the Old Works, we went on afoot. In about an hour SPOFFORD came up, riding his own nag, driving one of the grays *tandem* and leading the other. He had had a regular chase for them, and for a mile they all three ran neck and neck. But he gained upon them, and by suddenly wheeling, when he reached the first fallen tree, he made of himself and that a rampart which they were a little afraid to leap, and so he caught them.

We found at the Lower Works, as the place is called, though no works at all are there, or ever have been, so far as we could see, a capital hotel, kept by Mr. HASKELL. Everything about it was as neat as a pin; and on our return, I may as well mention here, we had just about the best cooked dinner of trout and venison I ever ate. Our boats were in waiting, and we at once embarked. The first half of the lake is artificial,—the water in the outlet of the lake proper having been raised eight or ten feet by the erection of a dam. The channel thus runs through a forest of charred cedars and hemlocks, on the ground that was overflowed. It rained heavily all the way, but at about 8 o'clock we reached the wharf,—disembarked,—walked a mile through the village, and were soon drying ourselves in front of a blazing wood fire, at the house of Mr. CURTIS, the Superintendent of the Iron Works.

What we saw, and what we thought of it, there,—how we got back, and where we went afterwards,—must be reserved for another occasion. H. J. R.

Vindication of the German-Americans Against Know-Nothing Prejudices—By One of Them.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We see so often the Germans denounced for their secret, Anti-American, destructive political Clubs and Associations, as dangerous to American interests and American principles. We see them accused of being irreligious and skeptical, prejudiced against American institutions, following blindly reckless demagogues, and forming a separate nationality within this nationality.

Such accusations are made mostly by persons unacquainted with the German language, German politics at home, and the former social life of the immigrants, but they are apt to mislead people and to array the one class against the other.

America is the land of immigration. It is the country in which the most different nationalities from all lands of the world have met, and have, in the course of time, formed an independent nationality, different from anything else. American nationality is a distinct, separate one, complete in itself—and, nevertheless, it is a conglomeration. America is the land of immigration since that day when the first Dutch sailors and shop-keepers bargained for fur on Manhattan—when the first farmer plowed the fields on Cape Cod Bay, and the first gentlemen of leisure picked up gold in Virginia—English and Irish, German and French, growing up on the same soil and under the same influences, formed this one Nation that bears the proud name American—a name of honor everywhere—a name that, from Europe to Japan, has become identical with liberty and humanity, with progress and disinterestedness.

And now in our days people begin to bring this name into disrespect. A fanatical party is trying to array race against race, nationality against nationality. Now on a sudden they declare themselves hostile to the immigration of men and ideas, foreign art and science, and industry and foreign influence in general. It is not done by individuals forming corporations and political unions; it is done by whole States, that pride themselves on their unmixed American blood, and their civilization, and take the most prominent rank in American history. We have seen laws enacted in these States, worthy of the Roman Republic at that time; when every alien was a slave, and a scientific, educated man was not allowed to enjoy the same privileges with the uneducated, because he was not a native born.

"Liberty is not any more," said DANIEL WEBSTER, in his speech before the Historical Society, some years ago—"is not any more a light in the temple of Minerva—not a vestal flame in Rome; it is on this hemisphere the light of the sun—it is the illumination of all the constellations—and he who would reason from Grecian liberty and Roman freedom to our intelligent American liberty, would be holding a farthing candle to the orb of the day." We have seen this farthing candle again, and by its shine they may give a law to exhume the bones of their own ancestors and throw them back in the sea, because they were aliens. We are on the road to white bondage. Aliens are permitted to exist—of course, they are quite indispensable—but the insults, annoyances and outrages to which they are day after day subjected will soon make an inferior race out of them, and the children growing up in the same life will either live on in the same degradation, or, if not, will be taught to despise their parents—to be ashamed of their father and mother.

A not inconsiderable part of these aliens is composed of Germans. They are prompted to immigration by the prospects of personal liberty awaiting them here in this country—by the hopes, under the rays of "that orb of the day," to find a happy future for themselves and their children. The Germans, as a whole, bring with them good-will and a fitness in certain branches of industry; they are experienced in agriculture and in mechanic skill; they have been educated in schools and colleges. Germans are industrious and thrifty; they shun no hardships to conquer the soil of their new home. We find exceptions in our great cities, which stand like filters before the lead. Even Croton water contains eels and worms—rather unpleasant to the housekeeper; but will he shut up the pipes on their account? The great Mississippi gave to the States Louisiana out of the mud it carried along. German immigrants are a healthy food for the great State body; the giant child grows rather fat by them, and the Republic gains strength by their addition. We would not have any Wisconsin and Iowa, Indiana and Illinois, without them—no flourishing vineyards on the banks of the Ohio—no orchards in the prairies of the West.

If he enjoys himself in his own way—if he still adheres to the customs in which he was brought up—never mind that. He loves his *Turn* and *Sing Unions*, in which he, in company with congenial souls, cheers himself up with the remembrances of his boyhood's pleasures.

He likes to go with his family to public grounds in some rural place on Sunday afternoons and holidays; why grudge him that pleasure? He enjoys all that as the Yankee does his singing schools, and cornhuskings, and thanksgiving dinners, where friends and relatives unite in jovial meetings. They don't injure the political body, nor the morals of the people. We have now again here in our metropolis one of these *sing* festivities; participate in it; perhaps it will reconcile you to this sort of aliens, and if it does not, remember that our ancestors, too, had their fashion of enjoying themselves, and nevertheless their children are good Americans, and so will the children of these people be Americans in their whole feeling and being, as no recollection binds them to the old country.

The reproach of irreligion has a good deal of truth, as far as it means church-going and Sabbath-keeping. They hate priestcraft; priestcraft and tyranny are identical to the German. German immigration is dreaded by the hierarchy. It won't hurt the political body.

The only fault the German is guilty of is, his not being acquainted with the English tongue, with the laws and institutions of this country, with the customs and habits of the descendants of immigrants. He is a child in political knowledge, he fears for a long time to meddle with political affairs—that is considered criminal in the land of his birth; do not make it a crime here in this country, when he considers himself fit to it, even if he does it somewhat awkwardly. Give him the more opportunity for learning what he is ignorant of. But never cut him off from the prospects of becoming a free, self-willing, self-conscious member of the country. The more he takes part in our politics, the more he will make himself worthy of being a good citizen. There is a great spell in the name of a citizen. How important—of what advantage it would be to our country—to look at the immigrant as a part of the nation as soon as he enters the land, to give him good treatment from the beginning, to guard him against fraud and imposition, to embue him with love and respect for this people, to enforce the laws on runners and immigrant boarding-house keepers; they injure the country more than all paupers and loafers. Destroy these spider-nets, it will do much good. WM. D.

GEN. HOUSTON made a long speech on the 9th, and in the course of which he denounced the Galveston *News* as an Abolition, disunion sheet, that no man ought to take. He closed as follows: "And now, fellow-citizens, I am willing that my enemies may fester in the putrescence of their own malignity. They cannot hurt or disturb me. The people of Texas, through their representatives, have thrice elected me to represent them in the United States Senate, without any seeking on my part. I have endeavored to be their faithful representative. How far I have succeeded, I leave for the public to judge. I thank you, fellow-citizens—I thank the people of Texas—for the confidence they have reposed in me."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 18th inst. says that about 11 o'clock on that morning, as Mr. A. O. TYLER of that city was descending Broadway, at the "Uncle Sam Corner," with a lady—Miss CUPPLES, of St. Louis—a man named CHRISTIAN BURKHARDT fired off a revolver, the wad striking the lady on the left temple, inflicting a severe flesh wound. BURKHARDT was immediately arrested, and conveyed to the Hammond-street Station House. The lady was escorted to the steamer *J. S. Pringle*, where she received the kindest treatment. BURKHARDT says he was not aware the pistol was loaded, and did not perceive the lady approaching when he pulled the trigger.

The Montreal *Gazette* of Tuesday last says: "Thirty recruits for the British army in the Crimea arrived in this city on Saturday, and have since been lodged in the barracks here, where there were already four others. It is as yet undetermined, we believe, whether they will be sent to Laprairie to be drilled there, or proceed to Quebec. They are made up as follows:—21 Germans, 1 Pole, 1 Hungarian, 4 Englishmen, 3 Irishmen, 3 Canadians, and 1 Scotchman; 2 were clerks, 2 surgeons, 12 mechanics, and 18 farm laborers, sailors, &c.; 4 were enlisted in Montreal, 6 in Upper Canada, and the others came from the United States to volunteer."

The San Antonio *Herald* learns that the Indians located near Fort Belknap have planted 300 acres of corn, which looks remarkably well. This, the *Herald* remarks, is truly good news, and gives rise to the hope that the Indians of Texas will soon be able to subsist on plenty, and be no longer compelled to plunder the frontier settlers and emigrants in order to obtain a scanty living.

Parties just arrived from Tucson, says the *Californian*, bring us the information that orders have recently arrived suspending further operations on the boundary survey between the United States and Mexico, in consequence, it is rumored, of the purchase of another slice of SANTA ANNA's dominion.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

Mayor Wood's Proclamation Thereon.

His Instructions to the Police on its Enforcement.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW-YORK.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1855.

On the 16th April, immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, I declared in an address to the public, the obligation resting upon every administrative officer to execute the laws, and the people to obey them; and that with reference to the act just passed, known as "An Act for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," about which the public mind was greatly agitated, I used this language:

"I have availed myself of the first moment after the adjournment of the Legislature, when all expectations of repeal or modification were hopeless, to thus make public my position, without having had time to examine it, or to receive counsel as to my duties under it, and without knowing whether I am called upon or have power as Mayor, to take any part in its execution. I shall inform myself on these points without delay, and announce my conclusion to the public, with the same candor that prompts this communication."

On the 27th April, in another address I stated that I had obtained these opinions, and declaring what they were.

To that of the District Attorney (Mr. HALL) applying exclusively to the law previous to the Fourth of July next, it is not now necessary to refer; that of Mr. DILLON, the Counsel to the Corporation, was stated to be in substance:

"That the Mayor is not empowered to hear and determine the charges and punish offences arising under any part of its provisions. That the Mayor is not authorized to perform any other duty under the act, than to require policemen to perform the duties enjoined upon them, but that in his direction to the police he must caution them against any infraction of that section of the law, which declares it shall not apply to liquors, the right to sell which in this State is given by any law or treaty of the United States, and which are exempt from seizure, for the selling of which there is no penalty, and that policemen will not be warranted in seizing any such liquors, or the vessels in which they are contained. The counsel more particularly describes these liquors as being those which are permitted to be imported by act of Congress, viz: which pay duty; thus comprehending all that are imported. He also thinks that the Mayor has been appropriately advised by the District Attorney on other branches of the law above referred to."

Subsequently, I have examined this law with great care, being sincerely desirous of arriving at correct conclusions as to my whole duty under it.

It is undeniable that the Executive officer must assume every act of the Legislature to be valid. This assumption, however, in the present case, must be adopted with some reference to the doubts expressed as to some branches of this law. In assuming the law valid, I am not to give up the duty of administering it according to those views concerning its practical execution which I have concluded have the highest legal authority. While assuming an act valid, it is also imperative upon the public officer to ascertain what is really required of him; and in case of doubt as to any particular provision,—the enforcing of which will incur personal responsibility, by the infliction of injuries upon the persons and property of the citizens,—to exercise extreme caution. For while the people have a right to call upon a public officer to enforce the laws, they have no right to require him to seize property and arrest persons, if there be any well-founded doubt as to the subsequent maintenance of this authority by the Courts. It would not do to tell the citizen, after the Courts had decided that his property had been illegally seized and his person illegally imprisoned, that the Magistrate had believed himself authorized to order it under the law, and that there is no redress.

The presumption is that the officer assumes no illegal powers—that he is careful to avoid the exercise of such powers, especially if they are oppressive in their character and incur personal liability. No public officer can be called upon to do this, and it matters little whether the liability falls upon the officer personally, or the damages are to be reimbursed by taxation upon the property of the whole people.

It is self-evident, therefore, that whilst it is my duty to execute this law, yet its peculiar character, connected with the doubts thrown around its true interpretation and its constitutionality, justifies me in giving it what I believe to be the most accurate legal construction so far as my office has anything to do with it. This I have determined to do, and refer to the accompanying order to the Police as declaring what that construction is.

It will be seen that this order applies exclusively to those duties put upon the police by the act in which they are clothed with the power of seizing property and arresting persons merely upon their own motion, without warrants, or complaint. It does not interfere with their duty in the serving of process or in executing warrants based upon the complaint of others. It leaves any citizen the right, who is willing and able to assume the responsibility, to test the law in the courts, by attempting its enforcement. In my opinion, no time should be lost in giving it this direction—that judicial decision may be obtained to dispel all doubts, and ascertain fully whether every apparent condition shall be carried out. It is scarcely necessary for me to add, that if adverse to the views which I have considered it my duty to adopt, I shall acquiesce, and use every power at my command to give force and effect to that decision, whatever it may be.

It is to be regretted that so far as this City is concerned, some other and more practicable means had not been adopted for the suppression of intemperance. No citizen will go farther or do more to accomplish so great a good than myself. I look upon intoxication and the habitual use of intoxicating liquor, as a vice more destructive in its effects, and more debasing in its character, than any other extant in this community. My own practice and precepts have always been in accordance with these opinions; and since holding my present official relations to the people of this City, I have been active and determined in thus treating it. But as a public officer I cannot act upon the theory of ethics. The law must be my guide, to be construed according to the best lights presented.

FERNANDO WOOD.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POLICEMEN.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1855.

SIR: Herewith is furnished a copy of an Act entitled "An Act for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," passed April 9, 1855. I call your attention especially to the 1st, 7th and 12th Sections, which more directly refer to such duties as are imposed upon you by its provisions. The first Section declares that intoxicating liquors, except as are hereinafter provided,

"Shall not be sold or *kept* for sale, or with *intent* to be sold, by any person, for himself or any other person, in any place whatsoever; nor shall it be given away, (except as a medicine, by physicians pursuing the practice of medicine as a business, or for sacramental purposes,) nor be kept with intent to be given away in any place whatsoever, except in a dwelling-house, in which, or in any part of which, no tavern, store, grocery, shop, boarding or victualing house, or room for gambling, dancing, or other public amusement or recreation of any kind, is kept; nor shall it be kept or deposited in any place whatsoever, except in such dwelling house, as above described, or in a church, or place of worship, for sacramental purposes, or in a place where either some chemical, mechanical, or medicinal art, requiring the use of liquor, is carried on as a regular branch of business, or while in actual transportation from one place to another, or stored in a warehouse prior to its reaching the place of its destination. This section shall not apply to liquor, the right to sell which in this State is given by any law or treaty of the United States."

The 7th Section declares the duty of the officer after the seizure of the liquor, pursuant to the 12th Section, with reference to giving notice to the owner, &c., &c.

The 12th section declares that

"It shall be the duty of every sheriff, under sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, marshal, or policeman, to serve all processes to be issued by virtue of this act, to arrest any person whom he shall *see* actually engaged in the commission of any offence in violation of the first section of this act, and to seize all liquors kept in violation of said section, at the time and place of the commission of such offence, together with the vessels in which the same is contained, and forthwith to convey such person before any magistrate of the same city or town, to be dealt with according to law, and to store the liquor and vessels so seized in some convenient place, to be disposed of as hereinafter provided. It shall be the duty of every officer by whom any arrest and seizure shall be made under this section, to make complaint, on oath, against the person or persons arrested, and to prosecute such complaint to judgment and execution. It shall be the duty of every such officer, whenever he shall see any intoxicated person in any store, hotel, street, alley, highway or place, or disturbing the public peace and quiet, to apprehend such person, and take him before some magistrate, and if said magistrate shall, after due examination, deem him too much intoxicated to be examined, or to answer upon oath correctly, he shall direct said officer to keep him in some jail, lock-up, or other safe and convenient place, to be designated by said magistrate, until he shall become sober, and thereupon forthwith to take him before said magistrate, or if he cannot be found, before some other magistrate."

Now, whilst it is clearly obligatory upon you to enforce all laws passed by the Legislature, which impose duties on your office, and to assume them valid until decided otherwise by the Courts, yet, as your commanding officer, and responsible for your acts, if pursuant to orders, I feel it incumbent upon me to state, what is the interpretation to be put upon this law, so far as it imposes any duties upon you, and what are the limits of your powers under it.

You will not be authorized to seize any foreign liquors, or in arresting for the sale of the same except upon warrant issued by a competent magistrate upon testimony other than your own. Whether liquors exhibited in your presence, either for sale or otherwise, are intoxicating liquors (as designated in section 22,) or of foreign manufacture or not, you must judge with great circumspection, and be careful to avoid seizing any thus exempt.

An error in this regard may lay you liable to severe personal responsibility,—inasmuch as you are hereby expressly enjoined to seize no such liquors.

Your principal duties arise under the 12th Section. The duties under other Sections are merely to serve processes of magistrates. The 12th Section requires you,

First—To arrest any person *seen* in the violation of the 1st Section.

Second—To seize all liquors *kept* in violation of the 1st Section, at the time and place of the commission of the offence.

Third—When an arrest or seizure is made, to make a complaint before a proper magistrate under the Act.

Fourth—To arrest any intoxicated person, in a store, hotel, public place, or disturbing the peace, and take him before a magistrate.

The first and second items thus referred to in this Section are of vital importance, and require to be executed with great judgment. They require the *arrest* of persons and the *seizure* of property, in the *visible* violation of the Act. You will therefore be careful that when an arrest or seizure is to be made *on view*,—that is, merely as the result of your own observation,—it must be such a violation as *the eye itself can fully disclose*, and cannot embrace offences, where the whole of the offence does not fall under your own eye: as thus, a sale of liquor in your presence not in any of the excepted places, or by one of the licensed persons, and not dutiable, is an absolute violation of the law, calling for arrest of the person, seizure of the liquor and complaint to the magistrate. But *keeping* with *intent* to sell or give away is not an offence fully within the scope of the eye; the keeping is, but the *intent* is a matter of which the eye alone is not, and cannot be a sufficient judge. You cannot *see* the violation of this clause, for an intent cannot be *seen*—it is only to be made out from many circumstances which are to prove it to the judgment, and not to the sight. These violations, therefore, do not come within this Section, (12th) so as to compel you to arrest or seize without complaints.

As to the third item, it is consequent upon the first and second. It is important to be followed up; because the conviction under the complaint is essential for your own protection.

The fourth item, as to the arrest of intoxicated persons, &c., is also required of you by the laws and the rules and regulations of the Police Department as far as the streets are concerned.

I cannot too seriously impress upon you the discreet exercise of your duties under this law. The power of seizing property at will, and arresting persons by no other authority than your own volition, is one which has heretofore never been conferred on Police Officers, and should be carefully guarded, so as to avoid oppression of the citizen.

It is one of the dearest rights of American citizens to be secure in person and property. Neither should be touched, without the strongest and most conclusive proof that the act is fully warranted; and in the exercise of this important discretion, too much caution and judgment cannot be adopted. I shall hold you to severe accountability, and trust that while the law is faithfully executed, sustained and carried out on the one hand, no oppressive acts on the other will be perpetrated against the rights of the citizens, in the performance of the duties which are thus devolved upon you.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Margaret L. Bishop—John Wroe.

We were induced, on Sunday evening, to go and hear a discourse advertised to be delivered by MARGARET L. BISHOP, at a little chapel, a sort of conveniently-furnished upper room, No. 106 First-street. About fifty persons were present, but the place will easily seat a hundred. The people style themselves "Israelites." After an "elder," or some other officer, had read the eleventh chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, a hymn was sung, to a well-known psalm tune, accompanied on the seraphine. There was no introductory prayer, nor any at the close.

MRS. BISHOP then rose. She is a matronly-looking middle-aged lady; when animated, her face is lighted up with much expression. Without a text, she recited the Lord's Prayer, and commenced a very orderly-worded address, seemingly taking for her subject, "Thy will be done." We have not room to follow her through a discourse which occupied an hour in its delivery,—it may be sufficient if we characterize it as indicative of great natural talent, a copious and close familiarity with Scripture, a most figurative aptitude at what is termed "spiritualizing" the whole historic record, and all the tact of illustration necessary to a practiced debater. She evidently is sincere in her convictions, amiable in her conceptions, and in the main sound in the parallelism of her own notions with those of most sects of rational and orthodox Christians.

Taking up from the table a series of sheet-printed sermons, we found them edited by "JOHN WROE"—a mere disconnected stringing together of figurative texts. And who is JOHN WROE? It may interest our readers to be informed. Within eight miles of Manchester, in the old country, are two densely populated localities, the towns of Ashton and Staleybridge. The capitalists of these places engaged in the cotton manufactures, are mostly as immensely ignorant as they are enormously wealthy, having nearly to a man risen from indigence, and are just the class of people among whom any religious imposture might be expected to be successful. Fifteen or twenty years ago, this JOHN WROE appeared among them. He founded a sect—the men to this day (from religious motive,) wearing long beards, white hats, and the Quaker costume; the women are attired in linen exclusively, and wear *green* stockings. From the tone of the sermons we saw on the table, we infer they were always, as now, believers in the doctrine of the near approach of the Millennium.

WROE got freely hold of the purse strings of this wealthy people—built four splendid marble "lodges" for the four entrance gates of his New Jerusalem—laid the joists of the building with cedar; and, in addition to this, with a worse audacity than that of BRIGHAM YOUNG, forced into relationship with himself, of a very suspicious character, some of the most respectable young girls of his congregation. At last, he dared to inform one of his wealthiest dupes, that "the Lord had told him he (WROE) must have his wife." The message was received from the "Ashton Prophet" (as unbelievers wickedly designated him) with becoming reverence, and the response was that, "as yet, the Lord had not informed" the wealthy wiseacre in question "of any such thing—he would wait, and notice if such intimation would be given."

After some other contingent matters of scandal, the population arose, and under a species of English Lynch law, the prophet was glad to escape (to Bradford, we believe,) with his life. The half finished buildings yet remain, and a few of the sect yet hang together in the place. These things are quite familiar, we are told, to all persons who have been resident in Manchester, and have even the slightest acquaintance with the religious history of the neighborhood; indeed they form matter of *infidel scoff* to thousands, to the great injury of real religion. It is not for us to traduce any system of conscientious belief, especially in this free land, but while America is twitted with the nurture of Mormonism, it is quite fair to remember that the vagaries of JOANNA SOUTHCOTT arose and were fed out of the fanaticism of our English friends, and that THOM, who fancied himself the Saviour, was shot down close to the time-honored Cathedral of Canterbury, while WROE made the neighborhood of educated Manchester infamous for his saintly imposture. We are truly sorry a woman with a capacity and a disposition, like that of MARGARET L. BISHOP's, should be found allied with a party having such an apostolic origin.

The Galveston *News* of the 14th, says, that on Tuesday, an interesting suit, in which R. D. G. Mills was plaintiff, and the owners of the steamship *Louisiana* defendants, was decided in favor of the plaintiff. The suit grew out of the loss of a bag containing three thousand five hundred dollars in specie, sent by the plaintiff on board the *Louisiana*, for New-Orleans. The bag was abstracted by some means, and another bag, containing a lot of bullets and some coin, substituted in its place, and the robbery was only discovered when the bag was delivered in New-Orleans.

A man deliberately shot another in the leg at Grand Rapids, Mich., last week. He was sent to jail for sixty days. The Detroit *Tribune* don't know which to admire most, the coolness of the man or the magistrate.

ONE DAY LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

$1,069,287 ON FREIGHT.

ACCIDENT ON THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

Later from the Isthmus and South America.

The steamship *George Law*, A. G. GRAY, Esq., Commander, left Aspinwall at 4 P. M. on 16th inst., and arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning at 4½ o'clock.

She brings the California mails of *June 2*; $1,069,287 in treasure on freight, and 714 passengers.

June 22, at 11 A. M., lat. 26° 47 N., lon. 78° 43 W., passed a vessel bottom up, of apparently about 400 tons, with yellow metal on bottom, somewhat worn.

June 21, off Carysfort Light, exchanged signals with steamer *Isabel*, for Havana.

The passengers from San Francisco June 2, started from Panama for Aspinwall late in the afternoon of 15th inst. Just after dark, when the last train had crossed the "Summit" and was descending a very steep grade, the coupling of one of the forward cars either broke or became disconnected. This created a space between the separated cars, and consequently rung the Engineer's bell a signal to stop—which he obeyed. In an instant after, the balance of the cars which were only a short distance behind, came rushing upon those stationary. A severe crash was the result, in which two or three cars were injured, and a man named SAMUEL ANDERSON, from Jefferson County, N. Y., who was sitting on the platform, was killed. He was decently buried about two miles distant from the place where the accident occurred.

Pacific Mail steamship *John L. Stephens*, R. H. PEARSON, commanding, left San Francisco on Saturday, June 2, at 7.30 A. M.

June 6, saw six whale ships cruising off Magdalena Bay. Same day, at 10 A. M., passed Nicaragua steamer *Pacific*, she having left San Francisco on the morning of June 1.

June 9, at 10 A. M., arrived at Acapulco. Detained seven hours.

The Company's steamer *Sonora*, with mails and passengers from New-York and New-Orleans May 21, left Acapulco for San Francisco on 7th inst.—all well on board.

The *John L. Stephens* brings 750 passengers and nearly $1,400,000 treasure, of which $1,049,501 19 is for New-York, $281,306 64 for England, and $10,600 for Panama.

Treasure List of Steamship George Law.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$281,210	Treadwell & Co.	$10,[illegible]
Drexel & Co.	144,010	Manning, Stanwood & Co.	9,[illegible]
Metropolitan Bank	110,000	T. W. Riley	9,741
Wm. Hoge & Co.	107,120	G. W. Schenkberg	9,544
Bank of America	44,[illegible]	J. B. Sweetser	9,303
Wm. H. Dunbar	36,273	Order	9,361
Jacobs, Levi & Jacobs	24,[illegible]	Probst & Meinertzhagen	8,717
W. T. Coleman & Co.	24,451	R. Patrick	8,014
B. Kelly & Co.	21,[illegible]	Sampson & Tappan	7,877
Goldsmith, May & Co.	20,282	J. S. Dickerson	6,267
Schloss Bros.	19,875	Wakeman, Dimon & Co.	6,004
Thos. Watson & Sons	19,[illegible]	Bingham & Reynolds	5,944
Ross, Falconer & Co.	15,297	Aymar & Co.	4,464
Newhouse & Spatz	15,010	Wm. Heller	4,227
Small & Healy	14,340	A. Berwin	4,000
Hudson & Bro.	14,000	P. Naylor	4,000
A. Jacobs & Co.	14,000	O. W. Thomas	3,[illegible]
Francis Lalane	13,740	J. G. Wyman & Co.	3,000
George Daniels	13,878	Mechanics' Bank	2,150
Seballs & Bros.	12,000	H. S. Heller	1,200
Reed & Wade	12,000	Gire & Francis	1,[illegible]
Wm. Schultz & Co.	11,351	A. J. Walker	1,[illegible]
John Durand & Co.	11,120	Henry Strybing	1,100
J. B. Weir	10,640	Everett & Brown	665
Total			$1,069,287

CALIFORNIA.

The Mines and the Crops.

From the San Francisco Herald, June 1.

The prospects of the miners in the interior, judging from the various reports received by the papers, were never better than at present. It is currently believed, says the *Empire County Argus*, that more gold has been taken from our mines in the past three months than ever before in the same length of time. The latest improvements in mining have been introduced, which, with the large facilities afforded by numerous canals, have contributed greatly to the success of the miners. "Water! water!" appears to be the cry; and in every direction companies are forming and surveyors engineering for the purpose of introducing the waters of the various streams and branches into mining localities hitherto dependent solely on the contingences of passing clouds. The Empire Ditch Flume and Mining Company, which for some time back have been employed in extending their ditch to the waters of Sutter Creek, have at last completed their undertaking, and now they are assured of a good supply of water the year round. The total length of the ditch is ten miles, and the cost of construction $25,000. In regard to the recent rains which have fallen, they seem to be subjects of intense congratulation on all sides. An up-river paper says: "We have been blessed with an unusual amount of rain for this season during the week. One consequence will be, that the navigation of the Sacramento to Red Bluffs will be kept open much longer than could have been reasonably expected. Many of the gulches will also continue to be worked much longer than otherwise would have been the case; but so far as the farming interests are concerned, we are inclined to the opinion that they are in need of more rain at present."

Speaking of the prospects of rain, the *Shasta Courier* says:

"The crop of small grain everywhere in Shasta and Colusa Counties, are looking very flattering. Indeed there is every probability that the crop of wheat and barley in these two counties this year, will be double as large as the crop of last season. If so, there will be little necessity for bringing flour from San Francisco to this market hereafter. The finest field of wheat that we anywhere observed, is upon the magnificent ranch of Squire WALKER, of Colusa. It would set an old Virginia or Pennsylvania farmer beside himself. What most took our fancy upon the Squire's ranch, however, was the large number of tremendous fat cattle everywhere roaming over the plains. The largest on the ranch a year since, stood seventeen hands one inch in height. His weight at present closely approaches four thousand pounds."

In Amador County the Supervisors have levied a road tax of $4 per head, under the new statute relating to public highways, to be used in the construction of roads in the county. It is stated that this is the first time that poll has been levied for such a purpose in this State.

The Validity of the Recent Election.

Rumors were in circulation yesterday that the election recently held in this city was invalid and illegal, inasmuch as it was held before the time fixed for the new charter to go into effect—there being, of course, no provision in the old charter, which is at present in force, for the holding of any such election. An examination of the new charter, together with the supplemental and explanatory act afterwards passed, will show that there is not even the shadow of a technicality for the support of this very ridiculous rumor. The new charter provides that "the municipal election shall be held on the fourth Monday of May in each year, on which day all officers to be elected for the whole city shall be voted for on a general ticket by the qualified electors thereof. The Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen shall be elected as hereinafter provided. The officers receiving the highest number of legal votes cast for each office shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of July following." This section might have been much more explicit, and all obscurity would have been avoided if it was stated, as in the old charter, "that the first general election for officers under this charter shall be held on the fourth Monday of May," &c. When the section, however, is taken in connection with the repealing clause and the explanatory act, the obscurity will be at once removed.—*San Francisco Herald, June 2.*

Sinking of the Clipper Ship Metropolitan.

This splendid clipper ship, of about 2,000 tons burden, arrived from New-York at this port about ten days ago. She hauled up to Broadway wharf, discharged cargo, and had commenced taking in ballast. About 200 tons of ballast had been thrown in, and as the vessel lay immediately alongside of the wharf, and appeared to preserve her perpendicular, no care was taken to distribute the ballast equally in the bottom of the vessel, and nearly the whole weight was on the side next the wharf. It appears that a coal hulk had been fastened to the far side of the clipper, and yesterday morning at 9 o'clock the hulk cast off her fastenings. It appears that the hulk had held the clipper upright, for immediately she careened over towards the wharf. The large port, which was open for receiving ballast, came down within reach of the water and immediately the flood poured into the hole and bore down the vessel till she sunk to the bottom, with her upper deck at an angle of 45°, half covered with water, and her bulwarks resting against the piles of the wharf. No person was injured by the accident. The few heavy articles on deck went down to the lower side, and will increase the difficulty of raising the vessel. To effect that purpose it will be necessary to send a man down to fasten a rope to the door of the open port, and when that is closed the water can soon be pumped out. The accident will cost several thousand dollars to the owners of the vessel.—*San Francisco Chronicle, June 2.*

THE ISTHMUS.

Horrible Murder at Taboga—Summary Punishment.

We learn from the *Tri-Weekly Courier* of June 12, that on Friday night last, Mr. TRACY, who was employed by the P. M. S. S. Co. as head carpenter in the repairs on the steamer *Golden Age*, was foully murdered by three men for money. Mr. TRACY having received, a few days before, a bag of money in pay for the aforementioned job, was seen to carry the balance of money, after paying off his hands, to his house. The plot to murder him was then concocted by a Cubano, an American and a Guayaquilanian, all negroes.

In pursuance of their plan, the three of them went to his house between 12 and 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, and dragging him from his bed, fairly cut him to pieces; one gash was from his right shoulder to his middle, in a slanting direction, another from his left shoulder to his waist, in the same manner, and another directly across him through his bowels—and then they threw him from the balcony of the second story of his residence, some twenty feet, upon the rocks on the sea beach. His wife, who was lying in bed with him, on the outer side, heard the villains as they came up the stairs, and awoke her husband, who immediately passed her over to the wall-side—and, while they were engaged in their bloody work, she crawled from the bed, and ran to the Company's works, more than a fourth of a mile, to give the alarm. The money that he had was between the mattresses of the bed on which they had been sleeping, and they did not get it—they only obtained fifty dollars belonging to a boy in the employ of Mr. TRACY.

The next day one of the parties was arrested while working in a gang of coalers on board the *Golden Age*, and he having given evidence against the other two, they also were taken, and at 12 M. the three were hung, the proof being perfectly clear against them.

We are told that the residents of Taboga, native as well as foreign, fully sanctioned the execution—insomuch were the natives zealous in the matter, that they would not have the bodies of the criminals buried on the island, and they were thrown into the sea.

We regret, however, to add, that some of the authorities and a mob attempted the arrest the next day of one of the foreigners who had been concerned in this righteous administration of justice. They failed, however, as we trust they always will in such attempts, and the said party is safely out of their power.

Trial Trip of the Golden Age.

From the Panama Herald, June 15.

After having undergone a thorough repairing, and being now in a perfectly sound and efficient state, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Age* made a trial trip in the bay on Tuesday last, for the purpose of testing her qualities previous to her voyage to San Francisco. To the kindness of Commodore WATKINS we were indebted for an invitation to form one of a small party on board, which we gladly availed ourselves of. At 8½ o'clock on Tuesday morning, the noble ship got under way during a pretty sharp squall of wind and rain, which, however, soon cleared away, when we found that we had quickly left Taboga behind us, and were steering direct for the Pearl Islands. The day was beautifully fine, with a pleasant breeze and a slight swell, through which the magnificent ship floated onward like a bird on the water, and by half-past one was some miles below San Jose, the southernmost of the Archipelago—making the distance run about fifty-eight to sixty miles in five hours. The order to put about was then given, and at half-past five she was again at her anchorage in Taboga, having, during her trip, given the greatest satisfaction to Commodore WATKINS and his officers, as well as to the Chief Engineer and his assistants and other Engineers who were on board. The company, including some of the officers of the English Company's steamers, expressed themselves highly delighted with the performance of the vessel, &c. During the trip we availed ourselves of Com. WATKINS' kind invitation to inspect the ship, and visited the steerage, lower cabins, gallies, store-rooms, &c. Everything was in first-rate order, clean and in its place, and cannot be exceeded by any vessel afloat, either in these waters or in the Atlantic.

The *Golden Age* arrived at her anchorage yesterday morning early, and awaits the arrival of the New-York and New-Orleans passengers, who have every reason to congratulate themselves that they have such a fine vessel as the *Golden Age* for their trip, with her excellent commander, Commodore WATKINS, his gentlemanly officers and well-disciplined crew.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Chili.

Our dates are from Valparaiso to May 14. The news is of very little general interest.

The Minister of Marine has published two important decrees with regard to merchantmen. The one is allowing to national vessels the completion of their crews with two-thirds foreigners, counting from the Captain downwards, in view of the great scarcity of Chilian sailors, in proportion to the number of vessels sailing under the Chilian flag. This regulation is to remain in force until the 1st of May, 1856.

The other imposes upon every Captain of a vessel the duty of giving satisfactory account, at his return, of all the Chilian sailors who may be found missing from his muster roll, under a penalty of $50 for every man, and the risk of his vessel being considered as under a foreign flag, without claim to the privileges of the most favored nations.

The last accounts from Copiapo are more satisfactory; the momentary crisis is disappearing, and is little spoken of at present. The Copper mines are continuing to yield, which are actively worked, and as it is hoped that with the next legislation the export duties, which are so much prejudicial at present to the mines, will be annulled, the state of the mines may be considered a flattering one.

The U. S. frigate *Independence*, 60 guns, sailed for Callao on the 10th inst.

The Markets.

The arrival of a large number of vessels from all parts of the world with assorted cargoes, had created some activity in the market. In Chile FLOUR no transactions had taken place of note, the prices at Concepcion were $6 75@$7 (₩ sack of 200 lbs.) in Valparaiso, $7 50@$7 75. COPPER, in bars, has slightly fallen in price, and last quotation was $20. FREIGHTS to England, £3; Melbourne, £3 15s.; Sidney, £3.

Peru.

The Peruvian newspapers and public are busily discussing the question of religious toleration, which the majority appear to be opposed to.

The elections have terminated, and resulted in the triumph of the Ministerial party.

It is thought that Gen. CASTILLA will be elected to the Presidency.

The following document was published in the Lima *Commercio* of the 26th May, by Mr. ROSS—a resident of Lima for the last thirty years. It charges Mr. CLAY, our Minister to Peru, with neglect of his countrymen. Although we do not endorse the allegations of Mr. ROSS, we give his statement publicity and let it speak for itself:

TO THE EARS AND EYES OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Whenever a man undertakes to defend the cause of a people, he must consider himself as standing before that people; and any word or sign that may be addressed to him thereabout, ought to be considered by him as addressed to the ear and the eye of that public in whose presence he may be placed. Well, yester-evening I was authorizedly invited to a private interview with Mr. CLAY, the United States Representative here, which I have declined.

I have no personal quarrel to reconcile with that gentleman. He has been long, too long, residing in this country under the character of Chargé d'Affaires, and ultimately, by President ECHENIQUE's grace, Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, with a uselessness gradually progressive with his increased rank and [illegible], till he has at length become to his constituents here a perfect nuisance.

Years ago, as I can prove, I was compelled to avail myself of the charitable offices of British merchants here, to procure the liberty of American citizens, who, innocent of any charge whatever, had been kept sequestered in pestilential dungeons in a famishing condition during a whole week, which might have been protracted to months, and terminated by death, without any accredited hand hereabouts, within their possible reach, to relieve their distress; because their Consul and their Minister were both absent at the famous gambling place of Chorrillos, some leagues distant from this city.

Such, I can likewise prove, is the common treatment suffered by American citizens from the subaltern local authorities of this country ever since Mr. CLAY's arrival here, and without any redress having ever been sought by him in their behalf.

Were I to relate every case—some of the most heart-rending grievances of our people, thus disregarded by our accredited agents here, through devotion to their personal, and frequently unlawful concerns—the columns of this sheet were narrow for the sad tale.

To me every wretched victim of arbitrary oppression here appeals for succor. I have no power that may reach their relief. All that rests with me to do in their service, in most cases, is to scribble for them in the Spanish tongue a statement of their griefs, to be laid before his Excellency Mr. CLAY—who, it appears, will not hear them in English—and thus beguile their sorrow with a false hope; for, as it also appears, neither will he do anything for them in Spanish.

In the early part of the last week I became surrounded by supplicants for my humble aid to free them from impressment on board of the Peruvian man o'war refitting in the port of Callao. The appalling notice chilled the blood in my veins. At a trying time, when we were yet small, I had fought in the ranks of our people, to free us from all foreign outrage, and especially from slavery under the form of IMPRESSMENT. My musket has now passed to more youthful hands; the only arm I might now wield in the good cause were my pen; I wrote it down; and, as FRANKLIN might have done in my case, I set it up in types with my own fingers; and through that best of man's works, the press, I exposed the evil to the broad light of universal day.

On seeing my exposal of that intolerable evil, Mr. CLAY's first step in its regard, so far from being directed to an amendment thereof, was directed to defend it and to destroy me. I became immediately assailed in a dirty little scandal sheet with a volley of personal abuse that had been concocted in Mr. CLAY's parlor, and spiced with Mr. CLAY's wine, mixed with the writer's gall. To the first, and a repeated volley, I replied at length in these columns, on Tuesday, 22d instant—to which I would respectfully refer those who may understand the Spanish language. In that paper I directly accuse Mr. CLAY not only of diametrical neglect of his official duty, but of trafficking with his official character to his private benefit. Could Mr. PIERCE, or any man, occupy long the chair of WASHINGTON under such an accusation, based on evident notorious facts? Or can Mr. PIERCE's Cabinet willingly suffer the endurance of such crime on the part of one of their functionaries abroad, without entailing upon their own fair fame such infamy? And when, after too long patient forbearing, I have at length raised my humble voice in behalf of our injured people here,—to have accepted that proposed private interview with Mr. CLAY, and, upon any consideration of my own immediate interest, have abandoned to his interest this pen, which so many here regard as the palladium of their rights at this juncture,—were as though,—when posted, as I was, the out-sentinel of a picquet-guard in the Mississippi's swamp, on that dark rainy morning of the 8th of January,—I should have accepted a friendly invitation from the enemy, and had lain down my firelock to my country's foe! Had I then so done, such act might have been no less vituperable than were my acquiescence now with the above intimated interview. JOHN ROSS.

LIMA, May 24.

On the 26th of May, (the day before the sailing of the steamer for Panama,) the officers of the *Independence* and *John Adams* gave an entertainment on board the former vessel, at which Gen. CASTILLA, his aide and Mr. CLAY, our Minister, were present, with many other distinguished personages. The guns of the *Independence* thundered away finely in saluting CASTILLA, and awoke the echoes in the mountains back of Lima.

There is no news of importance here. The Dictator is setting his traps for the Convention, which is nominally chosen to organize a Government on the 15th of June. The general impression is, that we shall have another revolution within six months.

Financial Review.

From the San Francisco Shipping List.

Money is decidedly easier since our last, and we hear of loans negotiated on merchandise, insurance included, at 3 per cent. On real estate covered with brick buildings it is easy to raise money at 2 per cent. per month, and we even hear of loans of this character effected at 18 per cent. per annum. The fact is that at present ruling rates there is no better investment in the world than in real property in San Francisco, and holders of foreign capital fully appreciate the fact. The difficulties about title are rapidly being cleared away, and ere long we expect to see a class of rates established which will be based on something more solid than mere speculation.

Real estate in San Francisco has been a matter in its line of the wildest speculation. Property on Montgomery-street which was worth in August of 1849, $1,000 per front foot would not now command $500; while outside property which was then almost valueless is now worth thousands of dollars. A history of Real Estate here would be a curious and interesting compilation.

Gold Dust is coming in freely, and the amount of coin in the country is not sufficient to establish a proper valuation for gold in the interior. Thus dust can be purchased for $16 75@$17 in the mines which will invariably mint $18, and the coin is still wanting to enter into the trade. Fewer qualities of dust command proportionate rates, but the risks of transportation deter capitalists from entering into the business of gold buying on a large scale. The late firm of ADAMS & Co. had the business in their hands. Since their disruption no one has been found to take their place in what is most emphatically the most profitable business in California.

The failure of the bankers here is working out its legitimate results, and day by day we hear of failures for greater or smaller amounts. There is no doubt in the minds of those best informed that a general purification has yet to be gone through with, and we would seriously advise every man who on looking over his ledger finds himself materially behind hand, and who can see no chance for escaping ruin except on some unexpected revival of business, to go into insolvency at once. There can be no question that many of our mercantile firms are at present really insolvent.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Tenth Ward K. N.'s Getting Harmonious—F——y B——n Quiet—An Intruder Ejected—Doctor ——, of the Fourth Ward, gets fatigued in a Speech.

Our reporter arrived at the corner of Grand and Ludlow a few moments after the opening of Council No. 5, and found F——y B——n, the oracle and champion, in the act of reporting that since November last there had been 178 new members elected, and only 99 of the number initiated. He recommended that some plan be adopted to get members faster, in order to keep pace with the expulsions and withdrawals. He further stated that unless new recruits could be obtained, the blessed Council No. 5, would be "a goner." Our reporter thinks there is no need of being downhearted. The initiation of four new members every Saturday, as was done last Saturday, will make the gross sum per annum of 208 reliable men; and even though some few could not be relied on, there will be enough, with a little financiering, to rule the 3,000 voters of the Tenth Ward.

At this point Bro. J——n arrives and reports that another reporter is down stairs in waiting. He moved that this reporter be invited up. Although the motion was seconded by several, in order that the doings of Council No. 5 should not be exclusively in the hands of our reporter, yet Bro. B——n refused to put the motion. This compliment to the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES seems to need explanation.

A brother from the Nineteenth Ward presented a transfer to Council No. 5, and asked admission. The President gives him an examination, but not being satisfied, directs the Instructor to take him into the private room and examine him thoroughly. After a short time the Instructor returned and reported that in his opinion the applicant was a spurious *No-Nothing*, as he could not give the grips, signs, or pass-words, and recommended his ejection forthwith. An excitement ensued which ended in a resolution to "bustle him out."

The proceedings of the last session of the New-York State Council were read, but no action taken. Bro. H——s moved that they be handed to the regular reporter of the DAILY TIMES for publication. Although this motion was regularly seconded, Br. B——n declared it out of order. This caused some dissatisfaction among the brothers, as they supposed everything was to be done openly hereafter. An appeal would no doubt have been taken, had not the case of the spurious *No-Nothing* again come up. At this moment it was reported that he still remained in the *ante room*. Amid a terrific storm Br. J——n volunteers to remove him, and after being absent a few moments returns puffing and blowing, with a report that the thing "is did."

It has been apparent to our reporter for some time (and he has suggested it) that Council No. 5 actually stood in need of rules of order. He now has the pleasure to state that his suggestion has been acted on. A Committee which had been previously appointed for that purpose reported that the Council was already in possession of *three hundred different sets of rules*, and recommended that Council No. 5 act in *accordance with the same*. This recommendation was unanimously adopted, and the probability now is that among such a *diarrhea* of rules the happy brothers of Council No. 5 will never have trouble again.

A pause being reached, Brother Dr. J. W——, of the Fourth Ward, who happened to be present, was called upon, *at his own request*, for a speech. He arose, and after laying down his cane with great gravity, and stroking back his locks with dignity, said as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT AND BROTHERS: I came to congratulate you upon the favorable aspects of the Order in general, and particularly in this State. The National Platform now lately adopted is just *the* thing for the salvation of this Union, and every Council thus far in this State has almost unanimously adopted it; and I will guarantee that there is not an honest, genuine, upright No-Northing in the United States of America, but that is in favor of that blessed platform. Even in old Massachusetts—that hot bed of Sambos, and spurious "Sams"—the *People* will adopt it—Senator WILSON and Gov. GARDNER to the contrary notwithstanding. They are men who the country ought to be rid of. They are traitors to our blessed Order, and a curse to the American cause; and any man who loves niggers better than he does this Union is at liberty to support such traitors as WILSON, SEWARD & Co. For my part I am for the Union and nothing but the Union, so help me ——. [Terrific applause.] My brothers, the Order in this State prospers amazingly. Every thing looks right. Next Fall we will put our American foot on all the old political parties. We shall then walk into power, and when once in, not a foreigner of any kind or a Roman Catholic shall be allowed to vote or hold any office under *the Government*. [Doubled and trebled applause.] But brothers there is one thing I must say. I have traveled through the State extensively and find a great want of zeal among the Councils. Many of them have disbanded and many others can hardly get a quorum for business. I notice the same in this City, and I regret to say it; but it is a fact, brothers, and facts are stubborn things. A few are dissatisfied with the Philadelphia platform, but all I have to say to such, is—'leave at once and go over to SEWARD, WILSON & Co.' We can spare them. [Great applause.] Brothers, I am fatigued. Some other time I will address you again. In the mean time go on in the good work. All things are favorable in the State. We shall elect all our men."

The *fatigued* Doctor sat down amid tumultuous applause and profuse perspiration.

Nothing else of note took place save the reading of the New Constitution, which, on account of its great length, we omit. The Council adjourned in good season. Our reporter, on his way home, learned from some of the leading brothers, that the cases of Messrs. B——s and P——y, who were expelled for being on the Whig Committee, would soon be reconsidered and they would be reinstated, but that charges would be forthwith preferred against them for being favorable to WM. H. SEWARD, for which they would be again expelled *for the last time*.

Our reporter also learned that the *right kind* of men are hereafter to be appointed on Committees to investigate the character of applicants, and that they will be specially instructed to report against the admission of any member who has any friendship for WM. H. SEWARD, or who is *not for* the Union at all hazards.

P. S.—Our reporter expects to be absent next Saturday, taking notes of affairs at the Y. M. D. U. C., but if Brother B——n will give us a slip of the events, we shall be happy to pay him at our usual rates, and insert his notes though contrary to our rules. On the Saturday following, the reporter will again be among his friends.

Two Irishmen Under a Bank.

Workmen were digging, Monday morning, to make the connection from a house to a sewer in Fourteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues, when suddenly the bank caved and two of them were buried. A large crowd soon gathered, and they immediately proceeded to dig them out. One of them was entirely covered. When his head was delivered from his extempore grave, Dr. A. K. GARDNER, of Thirteenth-street, stood by to administer a drink of brandy, which greatly comforted him. When they got his chest exposed he crowed out a "Hur-r-r-ra." Both were doing well when our reporter left.

Fire.

The alarm of fire for the Sixth District at 1¼ o'clock yesterday morning was caused by some clothes taking fire, evidently from a lighted candle in the third story of No. 29½ Ridge street, and occupied by DANIEL FLEMMING. The fire was speedily extinguished, and before much damage was done.

☞ The four highest classes of the boys' and girls' Grammar Schools of No. 37, at Yorkville, visited the Crystal Palace, on the invitation of Mr. BREVOORT, on Thursday last. There were 200 pupils under the care of Mr. BOYCE, Mr. MARTIN, Miss CUDDLIFF and Miss HIBBARD, Principals and Vice-Principals of the schools.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR ... MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 58, 60, 61 to 68.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—*Part I*—156. *Part II*—1547, 1501, 1218, 1425½, 1210, 1521, 163, 195, 95, 226, 237 to 261.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Special Term*.—Same as before.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—June 24.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

INTERESTING WILL CASE.

Pell vs. Lounsberry.—This is a suit brought mainly to settle "the true construction" of the will of the late John Pell, who died in this City in the year 1819, leaving a widow and nine children, and a large estate to be divided among them. About his personal property there is no dispute, it being given wholly and absolutely to the widow. The questions now raised relate solely to the house in which the testator lived at the time of his death; and as to which, after giving her a life interest in it, he made no disposition, except in the following words: "All the residue of my real estate, whatsoever and wheresoever." This residue he gave to his executors, to be held in trust so long as his youngest surviving child should be under 21. It is a well settled rule of legal, and I might say of natural interpretation, that the term "residue" in such cases, unless qualified—and in the present instance it is not—by other parts of the instrument, imports not only all the testator's remaining houses and lots not previously disposed of by him, but also all the residuary interest undisposed of in the house and lot out of which as yet he had only carved a life estate. A reversionary interest—in other words, a vested title, although only to take effect in future—is as much real estate as a present possession; indeed, it is generally more valuable, and, as a consequence, more in the contemplation of the parties. Real property, it is obvious, is susceptible of two modes of distribution—into parts and into estates; the one regulated by space, and the other by time. The word "residue," therefore, is as applicable to a remaining interest in one house, as to a remaining part of two; and no doubt, it seems to me, can exist as to its meaning, when to its ordinary import are added the strong and peculiarly appropriate expressions, "all," and "whatsoever and wheresoever." Another question relates to the nature of the interests conferred upon the children—whether vested or contingent, and whether to be deemed as they were in fact, real, or, as supposed to have been in equity, personal. During the continuance of the trust if any child arrived of age, or daughter married, he or she was to receive out of the rents, as part of "the portion of said child," a legacy of $1,000, and the rest of the income was to go to the mother. If either of the children died before majority or marriage, then his or her $1,000, "together with the residue of the part or portion of said child" was to go as directed in the will. In case his youngest child came of age—which has happened—while the mother was still living, the testator directed his executors to sell "the said real estate," and after securing an annuity of $700 per annum to the widow, to divide the residue of the proceeds equally among his nine children by name—or else, at the discretion of the executors, after reserving sufficient to secure the annuity, "to divide and make partition of the residue of the said real estate between his said children," share and share alike—or, in their discretion, to make the division partly by sale and partly by partition. If the widow—an event which has not happened—died before the majority of the youngest child, then the same power of sale and partition was given to the executors, except that the purpose of the annuity having ceased, no reservation in that case was to be made for its payment; and except also that the whole rents and profits, the widow being dead, were now to be "divided among his said children—the whole nine—their executors and administrators, share and share alike" until the youngest came of age. Should any one of his children—an event which did not happen—die before him, without issue, the testator directed that "the share or portion of the child so dying" should belong to and be divided among "his surviving children and the issue of such as might be dead, in like manner with the residue of his real estate." In case of the death of one of his children after him, but before majority, and without issue—another event which did not happen—then the share of such child was to be divided among his issue, if any, and if none, among the survivors and the issue, if any, of other deceased children. Should any of his children die after having attained twenty-one—an event which has happened—then his share was to go to his "heirs, devisees or legal representatives." The state of the testator's family—he having died in a few days after making his will—was the same at his death as at the date of his will, and all his children, although several have died since, lived to twenty-one. The youngest having attained that age in 1835, a partial division, according to the will, was then made, reserving only the house occupied by the widow, who was still living, and whose life estate in it did not terminate till 1851, the period of her death. That house, as divided by the testator, has now also been sold, and the question under the will, and under the facts which have since occurred is, how are its proceeds to be distributed? As to the will itself—were it not that I am somewhat embarrassed by respect for the opinions of others—I should say the following propositions are clear and indubitable: First, that, subject to the provision for his widow, the testator intended to give his whole estate, not only in equal portions, but, with a slight qualification, in absolute ownership, to his children. Second, that as to those of his children, if any, who should die after him before twenty-one, their estates, although originally in fee, were in that event to be defeasible, and subject to limitations over in favor of issue, and brothers and sisters and their issue. Third, that as to those who should die after twenty-one, the limitation over (not restricted, as in the other case, to issue or brothers and sisters, but extended to heirs, devisees or legal representatives, generally, of the deceased) was a mere declaration of what, in every case of death, is the consequence of an ordinary estate in fee or absolute ownership, and in no way restrained the original force of the devise—the words "shall go" being obviously used by the testator in the same sense, and with the same effect, as "will go," and the whole sentence being (not uncommon occurrence in wills) an instance of mere supererogatory surplusage. Fourth, that, as soon as the youngest child arrived of age, the right of the trustees to receive the rents and profits, and with it the right to hold the estate in trust, ceased, and was intended to cease, leaving only the power of sale and partition, and that to be exercised, if at all, not in some indefinite future, but "as soon thereafter as might be," or "conveniently might be," which, as to the house assigned for the widow's occupancy "during her natural life," it is obvious, (having a due regard to convenience,) could only be on or after her death, there being neither necessity nor fitness in selling a remainder which, depending on the uncertainty of another's life, was not to rest in possession till after the possible, and as the event showed, probable lapse of many years. Sixth, that the power of sale, not being imperative, in other words, the real estate not being directed to be converted into money at all events, or, as the law expresses it, out and out, the rights of the representatives of such of the children as died before the actual sale, must be determined by the laws affecting the transmission, not of personal, but of real estate. If these views are correct, it follows that the widow of John Pell, Jun., the son, who died in 1833, leaving to her, by will, "all his property, both real and personal," was entitled as such legatee or devisee to one-ninth, being "the portion of such child," of the reversionary interest in the house in question in fee simple, which portion on her death, intestate in 1839, went to her heirs at law, not to her administrator. That as to Eliza Ann's share, (Mrs. Rowley,) who died in 1840, leaving a husband, but no surviving child, it descended immediately on her death to her collateral heirs, her husband taking no estate by the curtesy, there being a life estate outstanding at the time in Mrs. Pell the elder, and the law not admitting a life estate in a life estate. And that, as to the other children who have died intestate, their shares belong to their heirs at law. The power of sale given to the executors would not, ordinarily on the death of the last surviving executor, have passed to her executor, but would have devolved, if not exercised, upon the Supreme Court, "to be executed under its direction by some person appointed for that purpose." 1 R. S. 730. In this case, however, the event of such death of the last trustee was expressly provided for; and the original testator, as he was competent to do, substituted in the place of the last named person of his own immediate selection, an executor, (for the term executors in such cases comprehends both singular and plural,) to be designated by the deceased trustee. The executor of the last surviving executor became thus, in effect, the appointee of the original testator, and as such had full power to make the sale, it being the only mode, with so many interests in a single house, in which a partition could by possibility be effected. The counsel for the plaintiff will prepare a draft decree in conformity with these views, and submit it for settlement.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets ... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, June 25—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in moderate supply and request, at $6 for Pearls, and $6 25 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in better demand, and has been purchased to the extent of over 1,300 bags, at from 9½c.@11c., mostly within the range, ₩ lb. Other kinds are essentially unaltered.

COTTON—The market continues inactive and irregular. The sales are quite small, and prices are mainly nominal. All parties are anxious to get later European news before moving freely.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands rule rather quiet and languid. Inferior qualities are scarcely noticed, and these are the most depressed. Good common and medium grades attract the most attention, and seem comparatively pretty firm. The better kinds are dull, but generally unchanged in price. The sales of the day embrace 5,400 bbls., within our revised range:

Inferior State	$8 37½ @ 8 50
Ordinary State	8 50 @ 8 62½
Straight State	8 62½ @ 8 75
Favorite State	8 75 @ 8 80
Mixed Western	8 87½ @ 9 12½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 12½ @ 9 37½
Fancy Michigan	9 50 @ 9 75
Common to good Ohio	9 12½ @ 9 37½
Fancy Ohio	9 50 @ 9 87½
Extra Ohio	10 00 @ 12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 75 @ 10 50
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @ 10 75
Extra Genesee	11 00 @ 12 75

Canadian is still essentially unaltered; 1,000 bbls. were sold. Southern remains also unchanged. The transactions embrace 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour and Corn Meal continue about the same.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, but not lower. 3,000 bush. Western Red were taken at a price we are not allowed to publish. Rye is quite heavy, and can be had as low as $1 50, but it is not in demand at this rate. Barley remains as last noticed. State and Western Oats are still brisk and buoyant at 59c.@65c. ₩ bush. Corn is plentier and cheaper, the sales consisting of 70,000 bush., chiefly Western Mixed, at $1@$1 02 ₩ bush.

HAY—Some 600 bales River were disposed of at 98c.@$1 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and firm, as before quoted.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in fair request, but without any further change in price. Other kinds appear about the same.

LATHS—Eastern are selling at $1 50 ₩ thousand. Stock moderate.

LEAD—Nothing new has occurred since our last.

LIME—Rockland is pretty actively inquired for at former prices.

MOLASSES—The day's transactions include 40 hhds. Porto Rico, at about 31c.; 60 Cuba Muscovado, at 27½c.@28½c.; and some Neuvitas Syrup, at 31c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is in request, and is held at 40½c.@41c. ₩ gallon. Rosin is not active, but is firm.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive are unchanged in demand or value. Linseed is dull and languid, at 86c. for large, and 87c.@88c. for small lots, ₩ gallon. Lard oil is retailing at old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better—the day's operations consisting of 2,300 bbls., at $15@16 for new prime; $19@19½ for new Mess, and $18 for old Mess, ₩ bbl. Of the sales, 1,000 bbls. were Mess, deliverable within 30 days, buyer's option, at $19½—or 60 days, same privilege, at $20. Cut Meats are in steady demand at old figures; 300 pkgs. changed hands at 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard is improving—sales having been made to-day of 400 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime, at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is salable and firm; 400 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 50@$10 for Prime; $10 75@$12 75 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $16 50@$17 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is moderately inquired for, within a range of from $23@$26 ₩ tce. Beef Hams are quiet and nominal from $15@$16 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is obtained at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 18c.@23c. for ordinary to good State, and 23c.@25c. for choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese commands but from 6c.@10c. ₩ lb.

RICE—About 100 tcs. have been purchased, at $5 87½@$6 50, ₩ 100 lbs.

SOAP—There were 150 boxes Castile sold at full previous quotations.

SUGARS—The demand is good, and prices are steadily sustained. The day's sales embrace 900 hhds. chiefly Cuba, at 5½c.@6½c., with some small lots of other kinds at unchanged figures.

TALLOW—Sales of 12,000 lbs. Prime were effected, at 12c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 250 bbls. Ohio and Prison purchased, at 37½c.@38c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued dull and heavy, but no change of importance occurred in rates. The amount of Produce offering was limited, and this, too, at prices which effectually debarred shippers from getting any considerable portion of it. Hence the inactivity in the Freight business.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a mill for the manufacture and printing of paper hangings. It is situated about one mile from Ballston Spa, in Saratoga County N. Y., upon a durable stream of water, is nearly new, and in complete working order. All the land and water privilege amply sufficient for the operating and convenience of the mill, go with the mill. It was erected by a proprietor experienced in the business, in the most perfect and substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, and adapted to the largest business. For particulars and terms, address the subscriber at Ballston Spa. HARVEY CHAPMAN.

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$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—To purchase interest in an old established and so splendidly arranged business that a fortune is sure—better investment cannot be made in this city. Please call at once. Also, partner with $3,000, in paper manufacturing business. Also, for sale a wholesale liquor store doing large Western trade. Drug store, 8th-av. do. $1,000. Hall to let, Grand st. near Broadway, $1,000. Apply at No. 212 Broadway, Room No. 13.

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PARTNER WANTED—With a cash capital of $20,000 or $30,000, in a cash business already established, which will pay a large profit. Address INDUSTRY, at this office, stating where an interview may be had, when all necessary information will be given.

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FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of [illegible] cards, made by SAM. HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

MEDICAL.

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For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 2 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1855.

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Mayor Wood and the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Mayor WOOD has issued a Proclamation, with a copy of his instructions to the members of the Police Department, defining the extent and limitations of their duty, in enforcing the law which prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks from and after the 4th day of July next. In these documents the Mayor sets forth the part he proposes to take in the execution of that law. They are drawn with great care, and show conclusively that the Mayor has studied very closely, and construed very rigidly, the language of the law. The general result may be very briefly stated.

The Policemen under his direction, are to be specially careful *not* to seize any liquors that may have been imported:—and they are warned that any error in this particular will make them liable to severe personal responsibility. The law directs them to arrest any person seen to be engaged in the prohibited sale of liquor:—they are directed by the Mayor to bear in mind that they must not make arrests under this provision, unless *the whole* offence falls under their personal observation. The law requires them, moreover, to seize all liquor kept for sale, or with intent to be sold:—the Mayor instructs them that they are not to judge of this themselves, but are to make the seizure only on complaint of other parties. They are to make complaint before the proper magistrate when seizures are made, and are to arrest persons found intoxicated in public places, as now required by the regulations of the Police Department.

It is very plain that under these directions, the vigilance of the Police is to be mainly expended in not going *too far* in the enforcement of the law. They are to be especially careful not to do anything which the strictest construction of the law will not fully warrant;—and a great deal more stress is laid on those clauses of the law which are construed to protect, than on those which plainly prohibit, the sale of liquor. This, if erring at all, is probably erring on the safe side.

It is evident from the tenor of these instructions, that, until the interpretation given to the law by the Corporation Counsel and accepted by the Mayor, shall be overruled by the Courts, the law, so far as this City is concerned, will be an absolute nullity. The construction which permits the free, unlicensed, unrestricted sale of *imported* liquors, sweeps away for all practical purposes, all the prohibitions of the law. If that construction is the true one, it furnishes striking evidence of the unskillful and unfortunate manner in which the law was framed.

The enforcement of the law as it is understood by its friends, will evidently depend in this City upon their voluntary efforts, rather than any official exertion of the authorities. It will be for them to make complaints of its violation, to furnish the evidence and to prosecute the case to trial. We trust that none other than a strictly legal, and therefore proper, resistance will be offered to its execution, and that all parties,—its friends and its foes,—will concur in the propriety of obtaining at the earliest moment possible, a judicial construction of its provisions and judgment of its validity. One of its sections gives cases arising under it precedence over all other cases, in all our Courts. We hope that, under this provision, the decision of the highest judicial tribunal of the State may be speedily had upon all the points which it involves.

Gone Over to the Enemy.

The recent letter of Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, is, as we anticipated, regarded by the press of that State as throwing as much weight as that gentleman's influence may happen to possess into the scale of the Democratic party. The rejoicings of that body, however, are hardly balanced by the grief of their antagonists. Mr. STEPHENS belongs, in truth, whatever his partisan ties, to that class of short-lived politicians who, rocket-like, dazzle and perish at one moment—producing a sensation rather than an impression, and bequeathing no one tangible evidence of their existence to posterity. The transfer of his allegiance from one party to another is not likely to produce very serious results upon the politics of Georgia. Steps of the sort are only taken when the party and the servant are mutually disgusted with each other.

A younger man than Mr. HENRY A. WISE, the appearance of Mr. STEPHENS at Washington was hailed with the highest pleasure by the Whig party. Not only were his opinions wholly Orthodox, agreeably to the standards of the day, but his advocacy of them was enthusiastic and even passionate to a remarkable degree; while a feeble physique, shattered and overinformed by a feverish intellect, bespoke that attention for all he had to say, which pity uniformly demands of the generous. There was, indeed, no parity between his merits and his havings in these particulars. The sentiment of compassion acted more strenuously in his behalf, perhaps, than it ever did in that of any other public man; and passed off many a tirade of vapid, though magniloquent nonsense, for the genuine inspirations of wisdom. An appeal to the columns of the *Congressional Globe* is a fair test of the parliamentary orator. A host of things said by less conspicuous and forward debaters, cotemporary with Mr. STEPHENS, have been verified wonderfully in the march of events, while we turn over column upon column of the ready Georgian, without discovering anything besides phrase and folly. His ideas and his language were alike *extempore*, and have faded with the occasion. There is nothing in the whole record of the Representative entitling him to the respect he at one time had, or the gratitude he has always claimed at the hands of the Whig party. The latter years of his history have only evinced that, if incapable of any positive good to his political friends, he has not been impotent to produce mischief of the most ruinous kind; and hence his secession, now distinctly pronounced, from the ranks, must be regarded as an absolute triumph. It is possible that the reward of desertion may be equally brilliant in his case as in that of Mr. WISE; but, like him, he will never secure any other honor or confidence than what may be due to the office he happens to fill, and which nothing can possibly command for him as an individual. He may be, in short, an available, but never a respectable candidate for popular promotion.

Retaliation at the South.

When the mother of *Tony Lumpkin* urged her hopeful son to stay away from the "Three Pigeons" and disappoint his friends for one night, the young squire replied that he didn't mind in the least disappointing his friends, but he didn't like to disappoint himself. We imagine that the legal fraternity down South will make a similar response to a correspondent of the Mobile *Tribune*, who recommends that all the lawyers should refuse to collect any notes or accounts for any Massachusetts merchants, by way of retaliating upon the people of that State for the bill passed by the Legislature to prevent any Massachusetts lawyers from engaging in a suit to recover a fugitive slave. The Montgomery *Mail* goes even further, and recommends that Southern bankers and brokers should join in and refuse to receive Boston paper for collection. The South has always been in favor of retaliatory measures against the North, but the great difficulty in enforcing them has been the injury they inflict upon the South itself. They would be most happy to do us an injury if they could without its rebounding upon their own heads with redoubled force. They cannot do without our ships, for, without them, they could not send their great staples to market; and yet Mr. CALHOUN was in favor of excluding our vessels from the harbors of the Slave-holding States. But, even though the South could dispense with all commercial intercourse with the Free States, where could they look for a market where the laws were more favorable to their "peculiar institution" than in the Free States of the Union? Not in England, nor in France, for there the laws are more adverse to property in human beings than they are in any of the States of the Union, and the public sentiment is universal in execration of the "peculiar institution." The South has its constitutional rights; and so long as it is content to abide by them, its tranquillity and property would be undisturbed by the North; but, when it demands more, and attempts to drive the North into concessions to its demands, by threats of disrupting the commercial and social relations which exist between the two sections of the Union, it must be prepared for a resistance such as has never before been exhibited by the North to any of its exactions.

But we do not apprehend any danger to the existing relations between the North and the South. Both parties are too much in the position of Tony Lumpkin,—however willing they may be to inflict injury upon each other, they will not deliberately inflict any harm upon themselves if they can help it. Alabama lawyers, we presume, are influenced by considerations which affect other human beings, and though it might be a source of gratification to them to know that Boston merchants could not collect their Southern debts, yet if they had to curtail their own enjoyments in consequence of it, they would be disposed to view the matter in a different light. The higher law of selfishness, we imagine, overrides the law of State pride at the South. But it would not be the lawyer, banker and broker, who would be the greatest losers by enforcing the *lex talionis* in the Slave States; the merchants themselves would find it impossible to obtain credit at the North, and the planters would be unable to purchase bagging for their Cotton, dresses for themselves and families, and the necessary articles for their Slaves. All their agricultural implements are made at the North, and the innumerable little knicknackeries needed for their daily comfort are imported from the Free States; they are chiefly purchased on credit, too, and if those who supply them, trusting in the honor of the South, are to be treated as outlaws, they will be likely to demand cash down,—and cash down is repugnant to the commercial system of the Slave States.

Kansas.

Mr. STARRS and Mr. PATTERSON speak to-night at the Tabernacle on the political condition and prospects of Kansas. Both these gentlemen have taken an active part in the movements which have recently excited so much attention and interest in that Territory:—and they are probably better qualified than any others we shall have a chance of hearing for a long time, to give a reliable and instructive statement upon the subject. Both are good speakers and understand perfectly what they talk about. Those who are at all interested in Kansas affairs, will do well to attend.

The German Unions.

We have had in our City for two or three days past, large and enthusiastic celebrations of the German musical and gymnastic societies,—the *Singverein* and *Turnverein*. As none but citizens of German birth take part in them,—as their character and objects are not generally understood, and as now-a-days suspicion attaches in the public mind to all demonstrations of foreign origin, a brief notice of the history of these societies may prevent misapprehensions as to their character.

In 1830 the first large Saengerfest of Germany was held at the university town of Hambach, in Bavaria. The idea of holding the Hambacher festival originated, we believe, with a few enthusiastic students, who wished, by thus drawing the people together, to give form to the then increasing hope in the ultimate consolidation of the various German nationalities into one great German nation. In other words, that Germany should have but one Government, instead of being dictated to by a Diet composed of some thirty-eight crowned potentates. With a Press completely under the control of what might be considered almost despotic powers, the free spirits of Germany had hitherto found it very difficult to disseminate their ideas of liberty among the masses. Hence the gathering at Hambach—so well known in German history, and so melancholy in its results. Many of the most eminent men, who dared to speak of the social grievances of their common country, were either imprisoned or compelled to seek a home here. Among the latter we need only mention the present Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, GUSTAVUS KOERNER.

It was consequently some years before another festival was held, and even then, policy on the part of the people pointed at Cologne, on the Rhine, as the city where such a gathering would be considered as the least objectionable by the governing powers. Here, then, in 1841, the second great festival, overawed by the cannon and armed troops of Prussia, was peaceably brought to a close. Although this is recorded as one of the largest assemblies for such purposes, since the Olympic games of Greece, yet that of Wurzburg, in Bavaria, five years afterwards, was in many respects far superior. The one in Cologne, however, commanded an attendance of about 150,000 persons, including at the least 15,000 singers. Since 1846, owing to the peculiar position of political matters in Germany, the people have not been able to hold any National Saengerfest whatever, although, as formerly, the assemblage, at appointed times, of the different societies for the singing of the various districts, is as common as ever.

Since the Saengerverein originated from a political movement, and one of the requirements of membership was the being able to sing, it necessarily followed that many who were anxious to join and forward the ends in view, could not obtain admission into the Societies from being unable to sing. JAHN, one of the most earnest advocates of the union of the German States, saw this, and founded the *Turnverein*, which is still in fact nothing more than an independent branch of the original Society—athletic exercises being to them what music is to the *Saengverein*.

Scattered through the Union there are probably in the aggregate some 90,000 Saengers and Turners,—of whom, as far as we can ascertain, about 50,000 are Turners. Having here no political object to accomplish, they are merely societies for the cultivation of social intercourse and the improvement of the intellectual and physical powers of their members. Their organ, *Das Turnblatt*, published in Philadelphia, and pretty generally read by all the members, is a paper which seldom speaks of politics, and whose columns are almost entirely devoted to the discussion of the philosophical and scientific questions of the times.

Our people cannot, of course, fully sympathize with the Germans in the feeling which leads them to celebrate these national festivities with so much enthusiasm. But the fact that they are associated with the struggles for national freedom which drove them from their native land, and that they interfere in no way with their duty as citizens of this Republic, should relieve them from unjust suspicion and reproach. A German gentleman, writing in another part of this morning's TIMES in defence of his countrymen, forcibly urges that these festivals are for the Germans, only what corn-huskings, thanksgivings and kindred celebrations are for the Americans, and that they should not, therefore, be too harshly judged for clinging to them.

A Good Move.

Quite a number of the grog-shops in the City, mostly of the lower class, display large placards bearing the inscription:

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
not taken here.

This is a good idea, and we hope it will be generally adopted by all establishments of the kind. It will do quite as much as anything else to promote the Temperance reform; for at present hundreds and thousands of persons drop in at these drinking shops for no other purpose than to read the TIMES, and once there they are apt to yield to temptation and take a drink. The placard copied above, if conspicuously displayed, we doubt not will keep thousands of our young men out of the drinking shops of the City, and thus be of essential service to them and to the Temperance cause. We have a personal interest in the matter, moreover;—for when the *habitués* of these saloons find that they can no longer read the TIMES there, they will have it left regularly at their residences,—which they can do at a quarter of the cost of a daily drink. We attribute a good deal of the recent increase in our subscription list to this cause.

We hope the movers in this reform will push it ahead. They can obtain their placards, printed in the finest possible style, and at very low rates, at the job office connected with the TIMES establishment. A handsome discount will be made where large numbers are ordered.

The Advantages of Notoriety.

Notoriety has a certain marketable value which any man or woman, possessed of that common endowment called a gift of the gab, may turn to a very profitable account. To be infamous, is just as well as to be famous, for the profit of it. It is a modern discovery—in fact we are not claiming too much, to call it an American invention—this art of making money out of personal notoriety. There are very few persons, we imagine, excepting dwarfs and giants, who would be willing to exhibit themselves at twenty-five cents a sight; but they can compromise with their delicacy, or dignity, by delivering a lecture, and so gratifying the morbid curiosity of the public, and making a little money by an exhibition of themselves, without any self-degradation. In this manner nearly all our distinguished men have exhibited themselves to the public during the few past years. No sooner does a gentleman acquire any notoriety, than he is beset with invitations to exhibit himself, by reading a lecture, all over the country, and the amount of money he receives is, as a matter of course, proportioned to his notoriety. Thus, while EMERSON could hardly fill the Tabernacle or the Lecture-room of the Stuyvesant Institute, Old Bullion and the Hero of San Jacinto crammed the immense galleries and parquette of the Academy of Music. The great BARNUM was one of the most successful lecturers of the last Winter, and drew greater houses than his Feejee Mermaid or Woolly Horse even was ever honored with.

The latest lecturer we have heard of is the great HISS, who suddenly acquired a great reputation by his exploits last Winter in the Know-Nothing Legislature of Massachusetts. HISS proves himself to be a much smarter Yankee than he was generally suspected of being. Like other great men, he is turning his greatness to a profitable account—he is now lecturing through the country towns of Massachusetts on his legislative experiences; and as he has lately acquired new notoriety from a remarkable accident which befell him while on his lecturing tour, he may look upon himself as on the high road to fortune. Mr. HISS, it seems, had arrived in the ancient town of Newburyport, where he had made arrangements to exhibit himself in a lecture the next night to the good people of that place, and, in going to bed at the Ocean House, he left a spirit lamp with a flaming wick burning on the table. Probably HISS has been in the habit of consuming the midnight camphene in preparing his lectures, and he may have left the light burning for the convenience of jotting down any brilliant thought which might occur to him in his dreams. Or he may have been thinking of MRS. PATTERSON, his future prospects, or his unrevealed antecedents; but, whatever the cause was, his camphene light came very near putting out *his* light, for he was discovered in the morning covered with lampblack and nearly insensible. The lamp-black seemed to have a natural affinity for HISS, and it settled upon his face, closing up the pores of his flesh, sealing his eyes and stopping his nostrils in a remarkable manner, according to the Newburyport paper which publishes the account of the circumstance.

The story of HISS will now become history. His vicissitudes during the past six months have been most remarkable. He came into power with the Know-Nothings in Massachusetts, an obscure tailor, a mere-dealer in oil-cloth garments, and he is now famous enough to be a popular lecturer and to belong to the fraternity of great men who exhibit themselves at a quarter dollar a sight. When Alderman BRIGGS shall have got through with his police investigation, and discovered the birth-place of the Chief of Police, we expect to hear of his going off on a lecturing tour, like HISS and the rest of them.

Americanism.

Political parties must, of necessity, have some name to distinguish them, and it would be a very great convenience if the name they call themselves by, or which is given to them by their opponents, were an indication of their purposes, or an embodiment of their principles. The names of Federal and Democrat were very good party names once, but they have long since lost all meaning, and the so-called Democratic party is no more entitled to its designation than any other. The name of Whig is entirely meaningless as a party designation now, and, in fact, it never was a proper designation for the great political organization which has been so many years distinguished by it in this country. The Free-Soil party has the advantage of a name which exactly expresses its purposes, and sets a distinctive mark upon its members. But nearly all of our party designations have been the accidental nicknames bestowed upon them by their opponents, and not serious names, chosen by themselves to indicate their purposes or principles. Such were the Bucktails, Barnburners, Loco-Focos, Hards, Softs, Silver Grays, and so on, which served rather to distinguish factions than great political organizations. The Know-Nothings have had one of the most remarkable designations that any of our political parties has ever received from the baptism of popular recognition.

A commodity of good names is much needed by our political parties; and, as the elements of political organization are now rather disturbed, when anything like a new organization shall be attempted, we hope that some good name will be invented by which our opposing factions may be intelligently distinguished from each other. There is a good deal in a name in politics, however it may be in other things; men cling to parties long after they have ceased to believe in them, or sympathize with them, merely on account of their names. Many an honest Democrat might be glad to come out of the ranks of his party, who would hesitate to be called a Whig or a Free-Soiler. The Know-Nothings have lately begun to call themselves the American party, which strikes us as a very poor dodge. No party in this country has any right to call itself *the* American party, for, by so doing, they accuse all who do not join them of being Anti-American and traitorous. Happily for the name of American, there is but one traitor known to our history. Doctor JOHNSON was not much out of the way when he said that patriotism was the last resort of a scoundrel; and though we should not be willing to say anything so harsh of a man who called himself, *par eminence*, an American, we must confess that we should not value his Americanism at a very high figure. We have never yet seen nor heard of such a phenomenon as an American who did not believe his own country to be the best on the face of the globe, and love it better than any other. Every man who has had the happiness to be born on this soil is proud of his birthright—it is a matter of course, an instinct and a conviction; and we should never think of questioning the patriotism of any man unless he made a boast of it. Ladies who make a boast of their virtue are never suspected of being Lucretias. If the Know-Nothings, or any other party, choose to call themselves the American party, their opponents have a right to resent it as an imputation upon themselves, and should never recognize them by their assumed title.

☞ The copious rains of the past few days have been of great service in cleaning the streets. Many of the worst and oldest nuisances of the City have been washed away. Alderman BRIGGS, however, still remains in the Common Council.

Temperature of the Month.

The remark is often made that the season is very backward, and that the Spring has been very cold, but on comparing the register for the months of April and May in the year 1854, no such *great* disparity appears. Common report, therefore, cannot be implicitly relied on. The following is an abstract of the Register for the time mentioned:

	April, 1854.	May.	April, 1855.	May.
Maximum	74.	80.1	79	81
Minimum	28.9	31.1	37	38.2
Mean	46.55	60.95	47.36	50.23

Which shows that in 1855 the thermometer in April was 5° higher than in 1854, and in May it was 9° higher. The mercury fell lower in April, 1855, 1.9° than in 1854, and in May it was 1° lower in 1854 than in 1855.

The mean for April, 1855, was 81° higher than in 1854, while the mean for May, 1855, was 1.73° lower. The mean for the two months was only 0.92° lower this year than the last.

The mercury was in

	April, 1854.	April, 1855.	May, 1854.	May, 1855.
Above 70° on	3 days.	2 days.	13 days.	10 days.
Bet. 50° and 60°	25 days.	29 days.	20 days.	22 days.
Below 50° on	14 days.	13 days.	4 days.	6 days.

The results of the Barometer were in

	April, 1854.	April, 1855.	May, 1854.	May, 1855.
Maximum	30.55 in.	30.27 in.	30.19 in.	30.22 in.
Minimum	29.31 in.	29.20 in.	29.47 in.	29.53 in.
Mean	29.98 in.	29.95 in.	29.85 in.	29.92 in.

The quantity of rain was much greater in the same time, as there fell in April, 1854, 10.11 inches—while in April, 1855, there were only 2.56 inches. In May, however, the quantity was nearly the same—being in 1854, 4.28 inches; and in May, 1855, 4.9 inches—being nearly twice as much in 1854 as in 1855.

June, of the present year, has so far been colder than June of last year. Taking the first twenty days of each, the thermometer was in

	1854.	1855.
Maximum	86.8	79.5
Minimum	56.4	55.9
Mean	70.24	65.07

Showing a difference in favor of last year of 5.17° warmer; the maximum was 7.3° higher, and the minimum 1.4° colder.

Are there any large spots on the sun?

Union College.

On Tuesday, the 24th, at 7½ o'clock P. M., CHARLES MURRAY NAIRNE will deliver an Oration, and Hon. CHARLES THURBER will pronounce a Poem, before the Literary Societies of Union College. The Commencement Exercises will be held on Wednesday, the 25th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Prohibitory Law Forms.

Forms and Precedents under this Law, prepared by Judge CULVER, are in press and will be issued in a very short time. These forms, about fifty in number, with a correct copy of the act, and a full index, will make a pamphlet of some forty pages.

It will be published by J. J. DIOSSY, Esq., Law Bookseller and Publisher of this City, and will be duly advertised.

THE "SAENGERFEST."

German Festival.

Notwithstanding the evidences of coming showers yesterday (Monday) morning, the members of and delegates to the Singers' Festival, rallied in larger numbers at the head-quarters, Washington Hall,—where at 8 o'clock the procession was formed. At about 9 o'clock the order of march was taken up, and the procession marched from the corner of Elizabeth and Broome streets in the following order:

New-York Singers' Circle,

Consisting of the members of the following Clubs: Arion, 19 members; Germania, 41; Harmony, 27; Song Wreath, (Liederkranz,) 51; Loreleig Man Choir, 26; Orpheus, 23; Rhine Singers' Circle, 35; Singers' Circle, 48; Schiller Band, 32; Social Reform Song Club, 41; and Teutonia Man Choir, 49—making in all 259 singers, besides officers.

Washington Band, (Aeolinica,)

Delegations from Albany—the Quartette Club; Baltimore Mechanics' Song Club—17 members; Harmony, 30; Song Wreath, 10; Turner's Band of Singers, 18; Boston—Orpheus Club, 18 members; Danbury, Conn.—Harmony Club, 12 members; Harrisburg—Concord Club; Hartford, Conn.—Song Wreath, 21; Manayunk, Pa.—Schiller's Singers' Band, 3; Newark, N. J.—20; New-Haven, Conn.—Teutonia Man Choir, 21; Norwich, Conn.—Orpheus Club; Paterson, N. J.—Germania, 21; Philadelphia—Band of Brother Singers, 20; Cecilian Singers' Club, 10; Concord, 2; Eintracht, 22; Germania Choir, 21; Young Men's Choir, 41; Man Choir, 24; Song Table Club, 39; Singers' Circle, 39. Poughkeepsie—Germania, 30; Richmond, Va.; Washington, D. C.—Germania Singers' Club, 9; Brooklyn—Song Wreath Club, 25; Williamsburg—Singers' Circle, 36, (bearing the American and German National standards, with the banners of the various Clubs.)

The Marshals.

Herr STEFFEN, Acting President of the Festival, with Banner of the New-York Singers' Circle.

Turners.

Guests.

New-York Singers' and Dodworth's Band.

They marched in the above order down through Grand to East Broadway, thence through Chatham-square to Chatham-street to the Park, crossing which they proceeded up Broadway to the Metropolitan Theatre.

The Company arrived at the Theatre at about a quarter to 11 o'clock, when some three hundred persons had assembled, mostly of foreign extraction, to listen to the grand rehearsal—the instrumental performance of the programme had at that time been concluded, the procession being later in its arrival than was anticipated.

On entering the Theatre the various singers were marched to the rear, and they there formed on the stage in circle, the banners being arranged around them.

The rehearsal was then at once commenced. Among other pieces chosen for the occasion were the "Chorus of Priests" from MOZART's opera of the "Magic Flute," the "Battle Scene," "The Meeting of the Cantons," and several others. They were ably performed.

The rehearsal being concluded, the singers moved to Washington Hall, where the resolution adopted on Sunday was put to the general vote. It was resolved unanimously, that in future the Singers' Festival shall take place every two years, and that the next Saengerfest shall be celebrated in June, 1857, in Philadelphia. The company then dispersed until the evening.

The Weather.

Yesterday and day before were days up against which all economical people lay their spare change—rainy days, and no mistake. Sunday there was just enough fell to comfort the consciences of sleepy Christians, who didn't get out to meeting. But Monday it poured down for several hours consecutively, just as if there were no other job on the programme. We calculate that the shower between 12 and 2 o'clock must have so started the grass that butter will fall two cents on the pound as a consequence. The country people never grumble at these Spring showers, and citizens should hold it the cheapest way to spend an extra dollar for an umbrella and another for over-shoes, if they can save ten times that amount in the price of butter and cheese. So even in the City we appreciate the rain.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EVERY PERSON MUST HAVE OBSERVED THAT Fever and Ague is periodical in its nature—that is to say, its attacks recur at regular periods. This peculiarity of the disease suggested that a true cure must possess anti-periodic properties. Hence resulted DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS, which contain these in a powerful but salutary form. Sold by all dealers, and by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the wholesale depot, No. 241 Broadway, New-York.

The above popular and successful remedy is sold at wholesale and retail by CHARLES H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st., New-York. Also by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; STEPHEN PAUL & CO., No. 149 Chambers-st.; and F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; JOHN W. GRIFFITHS, corner Grand and Norfolk sts.

BAREGES, JACONETS, BAREGE AND JACONET Robes.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., No. 284 Grand-st., have reduced all kinds of Summer Dress Goods 25 per cent. from former low prices.
2,000 yards of high colored and mode Bareges, [illegible]
2,000 yards of high-colored and mode Bareges, 31½c.
1,500 yards of high-colored and mode Bareges, 37½c.
100 Barege Robes, choice styles.
300 Jaconet and Organdie Robes, new patterns.
10,000 yards French Jaconet Organdies and Lawns, from 12½c. to 37c., warranted fast colors.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 284 Grand-st.

HEALTH TO AGUE SUFFERERS MAY BE SECURED by using the unfailing Antidote to Malaria, called RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, each bottle of which bears the certificate of the celebrated chemist, Dr. J. R. CHILTON. For sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and dealers generally.
J. A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

ENJOYMENT IN WARM WEATHER MAY BE secured by wearing our ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS. They invigorate the weak, refresh the strong, and are neither burdensome nor expensive.
A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECtures on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until 5,—treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

SURE DEATH.
ASTOR HOUSE, New-York, Aug. 11, 185[illegible]
Messrs. PARSONS & CO.
GENTLEMEN: We have used your Insect Exterminator with great success, and cheerfully recommend it to the public as the best preparation for Cockroaches we have ever used.
Yours very truly,
COLEMAN & STETSON.
C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., Agents.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND GALVANIZING CHEMICALS.—Plumbago, Pyrogallic and Iodide Ammonium, Bromide Potassium, Supersulphate Iron, all Cadmium preparations; Iodide Potassium, pure Ether, Hyposulphite Soda, Iodized Collodion, Nitrated Cyanide Silver, Blue Vitriol, Cyanide Potassium, and every other article used in the arts; metals and patent medicines, for sale on most reasonable terms by Dr. LEWIS FEUCHTWANGER, No. 6 Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY.—THE UNDERsigned, as he has previously announced, having disposed of his interest in the above publication to Mr. JOHN F. TROW, begs to inform the subscribers to his contemplated publication for 1855-'56, that his subscription lists were transferred to Mr. Trow, in whose Directory for the current year their names will be found in capital letters, according to the terms of their subscription.
New-York, April 26, 1855. CHARLES R. RODE.

KNOX GREETS US, AS USUAL, AT THIS SEASON, with a style of Summer hat unapproachable in point of beauty and elegance. During the course of this week, the old and well-known depot, at No. 128 Fulton-st., will be closed, and KNOX take up his quarters down town, in the splendid store on the northeast corner of Broadway and Fulton-st. His up-town salesroom, at No. 533 Broadway, will still be continued for the accommodation of gentlemen.

WE WISH TO CALL THE PARTICULAR ATTENtion of the ladies to the advertisement of BEEKMAN & COMPANY in another column of this morning's paper, as offering some astonishing bargains in Dry Goods. This firm being well known in our business community, and having the reputation of doing what they say they will do, the ladies would no doubt find it to their interest to give them a call.

THE "YOUNG AMERICA" STYLE OF STRAW HAT.—A. LELAND & CO. are now prepared to furnish the hatters with the above fashionable style of Straw Hat, of our own manufacture. Every hat will have the name printed in gold letters on the tip paper. We have also a complete assortment of all other styles of Men's Boys' and Children's Straw Hats by the case or dozen.
A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

BOSTON PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, NO. 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with and without the Æolian. Jacob Chickering's, Hallet & Cumston's, and Woodward & Brown's Pianos, all of which have the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are the best Boston make, and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS.—THE WARM weather makes it necessary to change the undergarments. The SUMMER UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS we are offering are light, elastic, and durable, and are not inferior goods, but those of the best quality, offered at the lowest prices. A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS—OF A SUPERIOR make, warranted to wear well, will be opened this morning, and will be sold at great bargains. Also, one case of rich plaid silks, 24 inches wide, at 6s. per yard.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms; also, scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

THE WAY TO KEEP COOL.—IF YOU WILL CALL on ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, they will exhibit an extensive assortment of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, elegantly made up. Also, a large and well selected stock of Furnishing Goods, suitable for the season.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with the improvements of 20 years experience, on natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—so well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

ZEPHYR CASSIMERE SUITS $10.—THESE REALLY beautiful suits are manufactured from a new description of fine woolen goods, of rich delicate shades. About one hundred of them are sold daily at EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—EXECUTOR'S SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A large lot of Calf and Patent Leather Boots, and different styles of Patent Leather Shoes, will be sold much below cost, until the 4th of July only, at No. 12 Nassau-st., New-York.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try his. Store Nos. 20 and 30 Frankfort-st.

LETTER FROM TEXAS.

Pronunciamento of the greater part of Mexico, and Capture of Monterey, the Capital.

Correspondence of the Louisiana Courier.

FORT MCINTOSH, Texas, Monday, May 28, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Enclosed you will find an interesting account of a pronunciamento among our neighbors over the way. The memorandum is furnished me by Mr. J., who has just arrived from Lampasos, in order that I might communicate to you an authentic and reliable account of the present disturbances at Monterey. The conduct of VIDAURRI seems to have been dictated by a motive of self-preservation. As he is a most popular man, without filibuster pretensions, you may judge that SANTA ANNA has lost his stakes by a too bold game against some of the best men of Nueva Leon.

I think this news most important, and it is not unlikely that it may have important bearing on the projected enterprise of CARAVAJAL of wresting Tamaulipas, Nueva Leon and Coahuila from Mexican sovereignty. I think a very great impulse will be given to CARAVAJAL, particularly as the late insurgents are situated; they have their heads in the halter and needs must follow a revolutionary course.

Monterey, with its wealth and its sympathizing inhabitants, is in the hands of VIDAURRI, who is represented as no common individual, and very popular. His force was one thousand, but swelling. I will send you further details whenever anything important occurs. C.

MEMORANDUM.

On the 13th May a detachment of Mexican troops, about fifty in all, commanded by Captain GUARTUCHEA, arrived at Lampasos, a frontier town of said State, of about 4,000 inhabitants, with positive instructions from the "Governor" of Monterey, General CARDONA, to take prisoners the following men belonging to said town—viz: JUAN ZUARINA, Chief Justice; CARLOS ZUAZUA, FRANCOIS ZUAZUA, Alcalde; DIEGO GONZALES, Ex-Alcalde; CARLOS JAYME, Captain of Militia, and three others—and to hang or shoot them immediately.

A friend of the above eight men, by mere chance, found out the instructions which had been given to Capt. GUARTUCHEA, and started off an express to inform them of their dangerous position, and, although the troops had left some hours previous, the express arrived at Lampasos about eight hours before them; consequently, when Capt. GUARTUCHEA and his men arrived, they entered the town quite unconcerned, but instead of making prisoners as ordered by the Governor, they were all taken prisoners themselves, *the people of Lampasos having* prepared themselves for the occasion. Thus Capt. GUARTUCHEA was caught in the Governor's net. A few hours before the troops arrived at Lampasos, a functionary called "*Prefecto del Departimiento*," arrived there, with instructions to relieve FRANCISCO ZUAZUA of his authority as Alcalde *elect* for the year, and to appoint Don MATEO CANALES in his place; also to make other changes considered urgent by Governor CARDONA, without consulting in the least the constitutionality of the measure. This said Prefecto Don MANUEL OCHOA also fell headlong into the net of His Excellency, and doubtless thought his last hours had arrived. He was very anxious to know what would finally be his fate, and his mind was much relieved by the arrival of Captain GUARTUCHEA, who was conducted to the same prison in which he had been so very uncomfortable for upwards of two long, long hours—perhaps the longest he ever witnessed in his life.

Immediately after the above had transpired, Don SANTIAGO VIDAURRI, Secretary of the State of Nueva Leon (under almost all kinds and forms of General Governments,) arrived at Lampasos, and placed himself at the head of a formal pronunciamento, and commenced getting force together to march against the *Governor who occupied Monterey at the time*—a distance of about 150 miles, passing through Viel Dama, La Puebla de la Taxcalla, Salinas and other towns on his route—all of which seconded his *pronunciamento*, and cooperated actively with both men and means; thus *he was able immediately to march on* and attack Monterey, which he took on the 23d. Thus, in ten days from the commencement of the movement, Monterey fell into the hands of the people, together with "Governor CARDONA," his second in command—*who, at the head of the troops*, was severely wounded, and is not expected to live—and the whole garrison, composed of about twenty officers and fifty men, including a reinforcement sent there one day previous to the attack, from El Saltillo, of about 300 men.

The full details of the affair are not known yet as to losses, &c., on either side. It is also said that Gov. CARDONA had formed a black list of those he intended to hang or shoot belonging to Monterey, and was waiting the intelligence from Captain GUARTUCHEA, that he had dispatched the *Lampasos Pajaros* (birds) to commence operations at the seat of his Government.

El Senor CARAVAJAL is again in the country but as yet has no force with him; however, it is expected he shortly will leave, and immediately march against Matamoros, occupied at present by General WOLL, Governor of Tamaulipas, who may have under his command, all told, 300 men, in different parts of the State; consequently he can do but little in favor of the *General Government*, or against those who occupy Monterey. It is also reported that Monclova (once the capital of Cohahuila and Texas) has seconded the VIDAURRI movement, and several other towns of importance in the State of Cohahuila, to wit: Cienegas, Sanbuna, Nadadores and Abasolo, the forces of which will coöperate with the forces of VIDAURRI and immediately march on El Saltillo, occupied at present by General VALENTINE CRUZ, who will probably not attempt to defend it, having almost no force to do so with. R. H. J.

The people and authorities of Syracuse are moving in the matter of the late outrage, perpetrated upon a young girl, in that city. A petition, signed by over twenty of the most prominent citizens, was presented to the Common Council at its last meeting, setting forth the brutal outrage committed, and its effect upon the fair fame of the city, and asking that the public purse be opened without stint in order to secure the arrest and bring to punishment the guilty perpetrators. The Council, after considerable discussion, refused to take action, alleging that it was a county matter, and that the Sheriff should act in the premises. The Sheriff has accordingly offered a reward of $1,400—$200 each—for the apprehension and conviction of each of the following persons:—Thomas Eustice, Martin Dunn, Thomas McKernan, Adam Smith, George Hammond, James Lynch and John Mulharen. Two of these have forfeited their bail, and the other five have not yet been arrested. Only one of the villains is now in custody.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Leaky Vaults, Wet Cellars, &c.—EFFECTUALLY REMEDIED, WATER, DAMPNESS, IMPURE AIR, RATS, &c., ENTIRELY EXCLUDED FROM CELLARS, CEMETERY VAULTS, &c. The percolation of water prevented from ALLEY-WAYS, AREAS, SIDE-WALKS, top of street VAULTS, &c., with HYDRO, IMPERVIOUS ASPHALTIC CEMENT, the only effectual remedy yet discovered, as prepared and applied by A. B. MORE, No. 2 Pine-st., under Metropolitan Bank. Inquire of Messrs. KIBBEE & BULL, No. 22 Murray-st.; C. W. & J. T. MOORE, corner of Church and Barclay sts., and Park-place; J. M. DAVIS, JONES & CO., No. 22 Warren-st.; D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258 and 260 Broadway, and JOHN ANDERSON & CO., cor. Broadway and Pine-st.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct, Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ Grand Pic-Nic Excursion.—The Sunday School attached to the Fourth Universalist (Rev. Dr. CHAPIN'S) Society, will go on their annual Excursion, WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., to West Point. The steamer Massachusetts has been chartered, with Dodworth's full Band. The steamer will leave Brooklyn, [illegible] at 7 o'clock; Spring-st., N. R., at 8 o'clock; [illegible] N. R., at 8½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents each. May be had at the Collamore House, PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, and of the Sexton of the Church.

☞ Celebration of the Fourth of July.—Societies intending to join in the celebration of the approaching ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, will communicate by letter with the Joint Committee of the Common Council. CHAS. H. HASWELL, Chairman. C. H. TUCKER, Secretary.

☞ Dr. Phinney's Vegetable Family Pills.—Thirty years without an equal. A standard medicine. A. B. & D. SANDS, Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ American Institute—FARMERS' CLUB.—A meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, June 26, at noon. Subjects—*Pruning Pear Trees; Market Gardening; Milk, Butter and Cheese.* Strangers are always specially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

IF THE LADY—who called twice at No. 74 Smith-st., Brooklyn, and left her address as Mrs. WILLIS, will please call again any day this week, between 12 and 1 o'clock, she can see the person she called to see, or by sending her address would confer a favor. L. S.

MATRIMONIAL.

A MERCHANT—Engaged in regular business down town, is offered, by a rich relative, the free occupancy, for five years of a modern built house, in a desirable location, provided he resides there as a married man. The advertiser, wishing to avail of this liberal offer, respectfully solicits the correspondence of marriageable ladies, who are disposed to assist in consummating this arrangement. Address box 3,149 Post-Office.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly recommended girls of neat and tidy habits; one is a good cook, can bake excellent bread, biscuit and pastry, will do the entire washing and ironing in the best style of a small private family; the other as waitress and chambermaid, will assist the cook if required. They are fully competent; have two years' City reference; they will take $6 each in this City or Brooklyn. Call at No. 217 East 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—At WESLEY'S SELECT FEMALE OFFICE, No. 195 7th-av., near 23d st., for a number of respectable and well-recommended Protestant girls, including American, English, and Scotch housekeepers, invalid nurses, children's nurses, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, girls for housework, &c. Respectable patronage is solicited. A lady in attendance.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart, active young woman, as cook; is a good cook and baker, also first-rate washer and ironer, will be found willing and obliging, and is not afraid of work; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 224 West 22d st., the residence of her present employer, on Wednesday or Thursday of this week.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two American young women; one to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress. Also, by a Protestant woman, as cook washer and ironer, or to do general housework—and a nice English girl of 14. No objections to the country. Apply at No. 294 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston, in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—As housekeeper or nursery governess, or to travel as a confidential and useful person with a family going abroad, or as superintendent in a business house to cut and fit ladies' and children's garments. Advertiser can give unexceptionable reference as to character and capacity. No objection to go in the country. Address S. L., this office.

SITUATION WANTED—In City or country by an efficient, well recommended girl, as chambermaid, children's nurse, or to do general housework, for a private family; *will be found competent, willing and obliging, and has* the best City reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing, or to assist in the care of children; is willing to make herself useful. Wages not so much an object as a quiet, respectable home, that being what is most desired. Can be seen at No. 14 Thompson-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable English girl in a small private family, to do general housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good references can be given. Can been seen for two days by calling at No. 242 Cherry-st., in the rear, second floor, room No. 8.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good city reference, one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and nurse. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good city references, one as a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—A lady about leaving the City wishes to obtain a situation for a good girl, to do general housework, or as chambermaid. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 77 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid or to do general housework; is a good plain cook, also a first-rate washer and ironer. Can produce the best of city reference, by applying at No. 136 West 19th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid and child's nurse, and to do the sewing *that may be required; can give the best of references.* Inquire for two days, at No. 11 East 15th-st., fourth house west of Union square.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as nurse or as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 120 East 19th-st., her present situation, and where she will be recommended by her present employer, for the remainder of this week.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 229 Cherry-st., second floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework. Best of reference; can be seen for two days at No. 51 Charles-st., 3d floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two excellent girls, (sisters,) with the best of recommendations—one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at their present situation, No. 75 East 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid or to do general housework. Apply at No. 239 2d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A YOUNG MAN—Active and intelligent, having unemployed evening hours, desires to devote them to some kind of business; could find time to distribute a weekly religious or secular paper, or would be willing to assist in distributing a morning paper. Address DESIRE, *Times* office, or apply at No. 3 M-av., fourth floor. The most unquestionable reference furnished. Remuneration expected small.

LAWYER'S CLERK.—A young man, (American,) 20 years of age, of active and industrious habits, resides with his parents, wants a seat in a lawyer's office, to write, study and do office business. Writes a fair business hand; is quick at figures. Good City references given. Is well acquainted with the City Courts and practice. Wages $3 per week. Those wishing the services of a competent and trustworthy person may address E. B. FAIRFIELD, *Times* Office, or No. 130 Prince-st.

A YOUNG LADY OF RESPECTABILITY and education, wishes a situation until the 1st of September, in a family or school, where her board would be given her for her services. The best of references given and required. Address ANNA SHEFFIELD, for three days, *Times* office.

TO TEACHERS.—A young lady who has taught with success for several years, desires to make an engagement from the 1st of September, as Instructress in the higher English branches and Mathematics. She can furnish references of the first class. Address B. S. & Co., No. 145 Reade-st.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A FAMILY—Or ladies visiting England, needing a female servant. An English girl who can furnish the very best references, is desirous of obtaining such a situation; address MARY, No. 279 High-st., Newark, New-Jersey.

PAPER MAKER WANTED IMMEDIATELY. —A competent fourdrinier machine tender can have constant employment at good wages, at our mills on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, Del. Apply to F. A. JESSUP, Wilmington, Del., or to JESSUP & MOORE, Nos. 24 and 26 North-st., Philadelphia.

TO WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.—A young man who can give the best of references as to character and ability, wishes to obtain a situation in a wholesale drug store, where he can learn the business. A line addressed to B. & M., 419 Broadway, will receive immediate attention.

LADIES' NURSE.—A respectable English Protestant woman, in every way qualified to attend the sick, wishes for employment in that capacity. The best recommendations from ladies in town can be given. Address to D. F. E., No. 44 White-street.

AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN GIRL WANTED. —To do the housework in a small family, and assist in sewing. Must be a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook. One wishing a good home at low wages, with good recommendations, may apply at No. 6 Willet st.

TO TEACHERS OF FRENCH AND GERMAN. —A superior Teacher of French and German is wanted in a City High School. Inquire at the Tribune Office.

AN ARTESIAN WELL-BORER WANTED.—Address J. H. DUNNING, Otisville, Orange County, N. Y.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS, 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Governesses, housekeepers, also servants in every capacity supplied from this institution. Madison-av. stages and 4th-av. cars pass within a few steps of the door. A French lady's maid now at the institution; also, an English housekeeper, who thoroughly understands cooking.

NO. 287 BROADWAY—Corner of Reade, at MORRIS & CONNERT'S, can always be had a great choice of English, Scotch, German and Irish help, for hotels, boarding-houses and private families; also, porters, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or the Branch office, No. 162 Greenwich-st.

ANY PERSON WANTING SERVANTS, and will call at No. 14 8th-av., or No. 145 Bowery, will find a good assortment. These girls are well recommended, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country. Also, men and boys on hand. C. MASON.

GERMAN SERVANTS—(Speaking French,) Protestant and Irish, well recommended for every department in housekeeping, are to be had at FERRE'S fifteen years established agency, No. 24 Duane-st., one door west of Broadway. Ladies will please call for them.

FARM LABORERS, MECHANICS—And female domestics may be engaged at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society No. 27 Greenwich-st. Prospectuses sent on application.

WANTED AT MANNING'S OFFICE, No. 211 Bowery (late No. 261)—A large number of well recommended servants, male and female, Protestant and Catholic, in every capacity, English, Irish, Scotch, American, French, German and colored—such as clerks, porters, waiters, grooms, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, boys for trades and offices; also, cooks, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, housemaids, who can now be suited with first-rate situations, in City and country, as this office is largely patronized by families of distinction.

SERVANTS.—A large number of servants, with good references, can be had at the office, No. 13 8th-av., one door from Troy-st., among whom are eight or ten Protestants and two Welsh girls. No charge to employers.

PROTESTANT GERMAN GIRLS—Are waiting for situations at my office, No. 13 Rivington-st., speaking English, with the best of City reference, suitable in any capacity for the City or country. L. B. KREIN, Agent.

ALL PROTESTANT SERVANTS—Applying at No. 1 Carmine-st., get engaged, as the best families in town and country come to this office for help of all kinds.

WANTED.

LIGHT PORTER WANTED.—He must be of good address, write a fair hand, be well acquainted with City, and able to produce good references. Address, stating age and other particulars, Box No. 826.

AN EXCELLENT DRESS MAKER wishes work in private families by the day or week, and would have no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 249 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and rooms, singly or in suites, in a pleasantly located house. Inquire on the premises, No. 76 Sands-st., Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING.—Furnished Rooms to let to gentlemen and their wives, or to a party of gentlemen; situated in the upper part of the City. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Apply to No. 33 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING IN CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine. Terms moderate.

BOARDING—For several persons may be obtained by those wishing superior accommodations, in one of the most desirable locations in South Brooklyn. Apply at Carrol-place, seventh house east from Court-st.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with well furnished rooms, and breakfast, if required, at No. 11 University-place, corner 8th-st. Best of references as to respectability required.

BOARDING—With convenient rooms wanted in a private family in the VIIth Ward near the Rutgers Institute, by a single gentleman. Apply at the Warren Bakery, cor. of Monroe-st. and Montgomery-st.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with good board, for a few gentlemen or ladies, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. No. 36 Rutgers-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—About two hours from the city; a large suite of rooms on the first floor with small rooms above; would give a private table if required; on the Hudson River; healthy situation and the best of accommodations. Inquire of Mr. GODFREY, Union square Post Office.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a furnished or unfurnished room; also, two or three single gentlemen; in a delightful situation, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, 39 Cranberry and Willow sts.

BOARDING EXCHANGE—No. 4 Astor-place. Citizens and strangers are respectfully apprised, that we have a goodly variety of excellent boarding places in this City, Brooklyn and the Country. All requisite information will be given gratis. Private families and boarding-house keepers supplied with boarders. Applications for board numerous. DEMAREST & BASSET.

BROOKLYN.—A private family, having more room than they want, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, with board. The house is handsomely furnished, and has all the modern improvements. The situation is delightful. Call at No. 462, Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, between Nevis and Bond sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.—Several families can be accommodated with board at Meadow Side, near Glen Cove. The house is new, the rooms large and airy—sea-bathing and every convenience for fishing and boating, within two minutes' walk of the house, and surrounded by shady walks and drives. For particulars inquire of ALBERT H. COCKS, No. 151 Bowery, or of HENRY C. VALENTINE, Stage Proprietor, at the landing at Glen Cove.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—A few ladies and gentlemen can have pleasant rooms and board, where there are but few other boarders. Location on the banks of the Hudson, commanding a beautiful view as far as Staten Island. Apply at the Yonkers Post-Office, or address J. Y., Yonkers Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A small family can accommodate one or two married couple for the Summer. Address S. M. Y., *Times* office.

NO. 147 HUDSON-ST.—Opposite St. John's Park. Furnished rooms to let, with board, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. House newly furnished, with all the modern improvements. To let single or in suites.

65 HENRY-STREET, BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, good board, desirable location, and the comforts of home, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

FAMILIES FROM THE SOUTH—And other transient boarders, can be accommodated with suites of furnished rooms and board, by the day or week, at Nos. 22 and 24 East 22d-st.

SUMMER RETREATS.

TONTINE HOTEL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has leased the well-known place, formerly occupied by S. W. Allis, and added the three adjoining houses, the whole having a front on Church-st. of 200 feet, directly opposite one of the most beautiful Parks in the world, with a balcony around the entire building.

The Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, papered, painted and refurnished throughout in the most modern style, at an expense of $30,000, and can accommodate with convenience 300 guests.

Attached to the house are bowling alleys and billiard saloons for the accommodation of boarders, and good stables, and contiguous thereto are beautiful drives and opportunities for aquatic amusements of every kind, such as fishing, boating, sea-bathing, &c., thus making the Tontine one of the most delightful Summer resorts in the vicinity of New-York.

Having secured the services of the well-known proprietor of the Sachem's Head House, SAMUEL FOWLER, Esq., he flatters himself that the public will class his hotel among the first in the New-England States. H. LEE SCRANTON, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, LONG ISLAND.—The above house having been very much enlarged and improved in every respect, will be again opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st day of July next.

During the past season the subscriber has given his personal attention to a thorough and entire improvement of the premises, and takes pleasure in saying to his friends and the public that he believes his house will not be excelled by any upon the seaboard. A large and commodious wharf now obviates the former necessity of landing by small boats. The steamer CRICKET, plying between Hartford and Sag Harbor, furnishes an excellent communication between the Point and all the landings upon Connecticut River. The new and commodious steamer ISLAND BELLE leaves Catharine Market-slip, New-York, for the Point every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M., arriving at the Point about dusk, returning upon alternate days. SAM F. JONES, Proprietor.

PORT MONMOUTH HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—This hotel is new, and beautifully situated in a large cedar grove near the west base of the Highlands, commanding a full view of the ocean and Bay. The bathing beach cannot be surpassed. Good fishing and shooting. The steamboat EAGLE leaves the foot of Murray-st. at 9 A. M. and returns in the afternoon. On SATURDAYS the EAGLE leaves the City at 3 P. M., and returns on MONDAY at 6 A. M. N. B.—This hotel is at PORT MONMOUTH, and not at a place called UNION. JAMES EAGAN, Port Monmouth, N. J.

KITTLE HOUSE—Schodack Landing, Rensselaer County, N. Y.—BOARDING FOR THE SUMMER.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that the above house will be open for boarders on the 15th of July. The distance is twelve miles from Albany, on the line of the Hudson River Railroad. The house is new, the rooms are large and airy, and the ground is high and healthy, thus making it a desirable Summer retreat. Board from $4 to $7 per week. N. KITTLE, Proprietor.

SEA VIEW HOUSE—HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK—Will be opened on Saturday, June 1, for the reception of transient and permanent boarders. Every effort will be used to make this house one of the most pleasant and comfortable for a Summer resort. The house and furniture is entirely new and modern; the scenery, bathing, &c., unsurpassed. Steamboats leave twice a day from the foot of Jay-st.

CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—Is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. The above Hotel is pleasantly located in the most convenient part of Paterson, being but five minutes' walk from the Falls and Railroad Depot. Gentlemen wishing rooms for their families during the Summer months will be accommodated on very reasonable terms. S. W. LUSE.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The Hotel at this place of favorite resort is open for the season. Visitors can now reach it direct by the Black River and Utica Railroad, trains leaving Utica on the arrival of the steamboat, express train, also of the Hudson River express train. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

FOREST GROVE HOUSE—SCHOOLY'S MOUNTAIN.—This delightful Summer House will be open for the reception of guests on the 1st of June. Communication by means of Essex and Central Railroad of New-Jersey. DAVID C. NOE, Proprietor.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

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BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
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NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—TAX COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement of New City Hall.—The time for the correction of assessments on incorporated companies, and non-residents doing business in the City of New-York, will be extended from TUESDAY, the 26th, to FRIDAY, the 29th of June, inclusive.

J. W. ALLEN, GEO. H. PURSER, WM. J. PECK, } Tax Commissioners.

ALBERT A. NUNES, ATTORNEY AT LAW—No. 2 Marshall Building, St. Paul st., Baltimore, will practice in all of the Courts of this State, in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the Circuit Court at Washington, D. C. Will also attend to the prosecution of claims before the Court of Claims at Washington, and to any business before the Departments of the General Government. Refer to ELLIOTT & HOLDEN, No. 66 Beekman st., New-York.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will open on Wednesday next, (27th inst.,) at No. 22 Nassau-st., (in Rotunda of building formerly occupied by Dr. Townsend,) a SPLENDID EATING HOUSE, at which every article which the market affords will be served in a manner and at prices which will suit the most fastidious. G. S. SAVAGE. L. B. RUNDELL.

BROOKLYN.—If you want to get your baggage to the boats, send for STUDLEY'S Express, office No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, and No. 37 Canal-st., or corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 1 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

REMOVAL.—HATCH & YALE have removed from No. 71 Cedar-st. to No. 186 Broadway, between John and Fulton sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A LITERARY BANQUET."

So says the St. Louis *Republican* of that best of all Summer books,

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S STAR PAPERS.

and so says every one who is so fortunate as to peruse its life-like pages. Not to read it is to deprive one's self of a

TREAT OF NO ORDINARY INTEREST.

The great excellence of this book is fully evidenced by the marked commendations it has received from reviewers of the highest acknowledged literary authority, among which

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

From the Rochester Daily American.

"Star Papers" have taken a range as wide as the sweep of the writer's great intellect, or the limitless sphere of his wonderful fancy.

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The stock on hand, consisting of real Guipure and Chantilla Lace, with a good assortment of his own manufacture; also a small but select stock of Black Moire Antique and Silk Mantillas, trimmed with real Lace, and all the most desirable styles of trimming, will be sold at much less than the usual rates.

These Mantillas have all been made under his own immediate inspection, and from his well-known facilities in procuring the latest Parisian novelties he can offer a really new and elegant style, at his reduced prices, and as cheap as other houses in the trade are selling their old stock, and solicits an inspection that Ladies may see that the reduction in prices is REAL, not IMAGINARY.

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N. B.—The Red Cars pass the door every five minutes.

NEW SPRING MANTILLAS

AT REDUCED PRICES.—The subscriber has recently reduced the prices of his mantillas in order to close the balance of this season's manufacture. The stock consists of all qualities, from low priced to rich Moire Antique goods, in blacks, greens, browns, and all the choice shades of tan colors. The special attention of the trade is invited. E. S. MILLS, Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., three doors from Broadway.

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Their large stock of SILKS is acknowledged to be unexcelled by any other in the City, being a CHOICE SELECTION of all the most DESIRABLE STYLES imported this season.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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They will also dispose of their stock of SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS at prices less than the ACTUAL COST, to make room for Fall goods.

SUMMER FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.—Mrs. GAYNOR has just received by the *Atlantic* two cases of her celebrated French Wove Corsets, manufactured at Lyons, expressly for her, of an exceedingly light coutelle, and beautifully adapted for Summer wear, only weighing from four to five ounces each corset. Her prices are only half usually charged, while for ease and elegance in fitting her French Wove Corsets are confessedly unsurpassed. GAYNOR, Importer, 49 2d-av., near 10th-st.

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PARASOLS! PARASOLS!! PARASOLS!!! PRICES REDUCED. JOHN L. SMITH, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER, Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway, Will sell the balance of his very superior manufacture of Spring and Summer style of Parasols at greatly reduced prices. Buyers are invited to call and examine the stock.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS—THE SECRET OUT AT LAST.—It has heretofore been a mystery to strangers how the New-York ladies were blessed with such beautiful figures. The secret is, they wear MOORE'S elegantly fitting wove stay and patent Manilla corded skirt. On account of their lightness, they are suited to the present season. MOORE, No. 353 Grand-st., near Eldridge.

1,000 YARDS SILK—FRENCH GLACE SILKS, STRIPED and PLAID, at only 4s. and 5s. per yard, worth 8s. Also, black and white, plaid and striped MOURNING SILKS, at 4s. and 5s. per yard. Very desirable. CRAPE and STELLA SHAWLS, MANTILLAS and PARASOLS selling at greatly reduced prices. G. M. BODINE, No 333 Grand-st.

ANOTHER LOT OF FRENCH JACONET AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS—From auction at 1s. 6d. per yard. Also five cases Portsmouth Lawns, new patterns and fast colors, at 1s. per yard. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DE BEIGES FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.—5,000 yards of De Beige selling at 1s. per yard, worth 1s. 6d. Also, very superior qualities and new styles at 1s. 6d., 2s. and 2s. 6d. per yard; 1,500 yards GINGHAMS, fine French and Scotch Ginghams, selling at 1s. per yard, worth 2s. Also, superior qualities at 1s. 6d. per yard. G. M. BODINE, No. 333 Grand-st.

1,500 YARDS PAINTED MUSLINS—Selling at 6d. and 1s. per yard. Also, fine FRENCH JACONETS and ORGANDIES for 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per yard. Bareges and Silk Tissues, figured Satin, plaid and striped Bareges, plain and figured Silk Tissues selling very cheap. G. M. BODINE, No. 333 Grand st.

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THE BALANCE OF OUR TRAVELING DRESSES will be offered this morning at $2 75 the dress. UNSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE, 471 Broadway.

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BRILLIANT COLORED FIRES,

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Made expressly for the advertiser, who warrants every article he sells. Customers for Exhibitions please send their orders early. Descriptive catalogues mailed and orders attended to by J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st.

Who will pledge his well-known established reputation for keeping none but the choicest and most brilliant fireworks, made expressly for him. Store, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

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FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st.—Fire Crackers, Canton Rockets, Double Headers, Joss Sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIRE WORKS.—A general assortment, and of the best quality. Also, H. J. S. Hall's superior Colored Fire Works. For sale by SADEAU & LOCKWOOD, No. 225 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. City and country dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine. E. FOULDS, Jr., No. 27 John-st., up stairs.

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JULIA WRIGHT—CANTO XXIX.

'Tis sweet to see the emerald grass upspringing
In every nook and corner, hill and dale,
And know that each succeeding day is bringing
The gladsome Summer nearer, without fail.
'Tis sweet to hear the feathered warblers singing
Their notes from copse, and brake, and woodland vale.
To a despairing mind how sweet is hope,
But sweeter far to wash with GOURAUD'S SOAP.

It is really a luxury to wash with GOURAUD'S delicious Italian Medicated Soap. Independent of its astonishing properties in removing tan, pimples, freckles, sallowness, sunburns, redness, roughness, and other disfigurations from the skin, it leaves a delightful emollient that no mother should think of using any other Soap than this to wash the tender body of her beloved infant. GOURAUD'S Magical Poudres Subtiles will positively eradicate all superfluous hair from any part of the human frame.

The genuine preparations of Dr. FELIX GOURAUD can only be obtained at his Depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway, New-York, and of Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

HARRISON'S FLORAL POMATUM.—Its base is formed of the most highly purified and refined unctuous matter, its aroma of the fresh odors of new blown flowers. Its body is so rich and bland in use, and its fragrance so full of floral freshness that none have ever equaled it. Assorted only can produce such Pomatum, and HARRISON in America. GRIFFIN & AIKEN, No. 61 Maiden-lane, are the wholesale dealers. It is retailed by all the dealers where the refined resort for their perfumes, especially at A. DURIG'S, No. 41 Bowery.

ROOFS! ROOFS!! ROOFS!!!—The cheapest and best articles for covering roofs is TAR ROOFING PAPER, which we keep constantly on hand, and will sell in large or small quantities to suit purchasers. JAS. T. DERRICKSON & CO., No. 39 Beekman-st.

SODA WATER APPARATUS.—WM. GEE'S Patent Cast Iron Generators for manufacturing soda water; patented June 19, 1855. No. 63 Fulton-st., New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—EXTRA NIGHT.—For the debut of SIGNOR ROSSETTI, In Rossetti's Grand Opera of BELISARIO, On TUESDAY EVENING, June 26.

He will be supported by Madame MANZINI, Madame SIEDENBURG, Signori TAFFANELLI, ARNOLDI and CANDI.

Musical Director and Conductor .... Signor ARDITI.

Seats may be secured at the Academy, at HALL & SONS', VAN NORDEN & KING'S, and at JOLLIE'S Music Store.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle, $1; Secured Seats, $1 50; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; the Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The public are respectfully informed that Mozart's chef d'oeuvre, DON JUAN, Will be given, for the first time, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 27, 1855, FOR THE BENEFIT OF SIGNOR RAFFAELLE MIRATE. Being positively the last night but two of the present season.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Time of commencement—Doors open at 7—Overture commences at 7½—the curtain to rise at 8 o'clock.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 26, 1855. Continued success of Balfe's Grand Spectacle Opera, THE DAUGHTER OF ST. MARK, BY THE CELEBRATED PYNE AND HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

Caterina	Miss Louisa Pyne.
Adolph	Mr. W. Harrison.
Lusignano	Mr. Holman; Moncenigo, Mr. Horncastle.
Andrea	Mr. Borrani.

FULL ORCHESTRA, INCREASED CHORUS AND GRAND BALLET.

Conductor .... Mr. G. F. Bristow.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Tickets	Fifty cents.
Private Boxes	Five dollars.
Orchestra Seats	One dollar.

Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

EXHIBITION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, July 2, 1855.—For the Benefit of the 8th-av. Ragged School, which has been for the last year under the charge of Miss MARY ANN DOW, will have an exhibition of the condition and progress in the Crystal Palace, on MONDAY, the 2d day of July next, in the afternoon. The School will enter the Palace at 2 o'clock, and leave it at 6, and during that time there will be exhibitions by the scholars, music and addresses. Mayor WOOD, of New-York; Mayor HALL, of Brooklyn; Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, JNO. H. WHITE, Receiver of the Palace, and others, will take part in the proceedings. Judge EDMONDS will read the report of the school, and Mr. GERARD will give an account of the Ragged Schools in London, which he visited with Bishop Wainwright. The receipts of the day, after paying expenses, will be devoted to the support of the school for the ensuing year. Dodworth's Band have kindly proffered their service, on the occasion, and will perform at intervals during the afternoon. The various articles yet remaining in the Palace, including most of the Statuary and the Paintings, will be open to the examination of the visitors during the day. The undersigned, taking an interest in this school, and desiring to see similar ones established throughout the City and vicinity, solicit for this exhibition the attention of the humane and their charitable aid. Tickets 25 cents; children under 12 half price, to be had at the door and the principal Hotels, Book and Music Stores.

JAMES HARPER,	J. W. EDMONDS,
JAMES W. GERARD,	JAMES FREELAND,
PETER COOPER,	H. H. DAY,
JOHN H. WHITE,	SAMUEL BREVOORT,
GEORGE H. JONES.	

BLACK PIANIST!—Master AUGUSTUS LUCA, the Ethiopian Thalberg, only 16 years of age, whose extraordinary performances have excited the admiration and astonishment of the profession who have witnessed his private rehearsals, will give his FIRST GRAND CONCERT, at the Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 27, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Master LUCA will be assisted during the Concert by his Brothers, and the celebrated Sable Vocalist, Miss ALLEN. During the evening he will perform Liszt's Concerto, by Hertz, and Wallace's "Polka de Concert."

Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.

Tickets to be had at the principal music stores throughout the City.

GERMAN VAUDEVILLE AT WALLACE'S THEATRE—Broadway near Broome-st. CELEBRATION OF THE GERMAN SING-FESTIVAL. TUESDAY, June 26, 1855, on which occasion there will be performed Angely's favorite Vaudeville of the SEVEN GIRLS IN UNIFORM; to begin with Gorner's popular Farce of HUNTER'S TAVERN.

The principal characters are to be sustained by Mad. BOTTNER, Misses LINDNER and BOTTNER, Messrs. BOTTNER, DORINGER, WEISIG and COHEN. Prices of Admission: Orchestra Seats, $1; Parquet and Dress Circle, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents. No extra charge for secured seats.

Box office open from 8 A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—CHAMBERS-STREET.—TUESDAY EVENING, June 26, will be acted BLACK EYED SUSAN.

William .... Mr. E. Eddy | Susan .... Miss Albertine

To be followed by the Local Drama of NEW YORK AS IT IS.

Mose .... Mr. Chanfrau
Eliza .... Miss Albertine

To conclude with the Petite Comedy of the POST OF HONOR.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—TUESDAY, June 26—Evening at 8 o'clock. First time in America of the new comic drama, the MULETEER OF TOLEDO. Afternoon at 3 o'clock—Two excellent pieces. The wonderful BEARDED INFANT and its mother, the SWISS BEARDED LADY; the MAINE GIANTESS, 8 feet high; the DWARF LADY, 27 inches high; the LIVING OSTRICHES, LIVING OURANG OUTANG, FEJEE MERMAID, &c., are all to be seen without extra charge to Museum visitors. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

OLYMPIC CIRCUS—No. 45 BOWERY.—S. FRANCONI & B. RUNNELLS, Proprietors.—IMMENSE SUCCESS—OVERFLOWING HOUSES. Engagement of the two celebrated German artists, Herr DRUKER and CONRAD, who will appear in the double trapeze, and go through a variety of astonishing feats. Second week of the celebrated female equestrian, Mlle. MARIE. A comic scene entitled MONS AND MME DENIS. Open every evening. AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Boxes, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Pit, 12½ cents.

PERHAM'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE—No. 663 Broadway. First week of the new piece entitled the MISCHIEVOUS DARKIES. Revival of the Walk Around and Railroad Overture. Also, Negro Minstrelsy, &c. Performances EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. Gift Tickets admit four persons each.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The Ladies of St. Paul's Church, Morrisania, will hold a Fair and Festival at McGraw's Hall, Morrisania, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th June inst., the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the completion of the Parsonage, now in the course of erection. Should the weather prove unfavorable on the above-mentioned days, the Fair will take place on Friday and Saturday evening. Dodworth's Band is engaged for the occasion. The Harlem cars for Morrisania leave the City Hall, N. Y., nearly every hour, from 6.30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

DRAWING ROOM AND DRAMATIC READINGS and RECITATIONS—THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 26th inst., at Goldsmith's Academy, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., by Mr. J. B. BROWN, the distinguished Shakespearean reader and teacher of elocution. Single tickets 50 cents; three tickets $1. Commence at 8 o'clock.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 200 of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—Perform in ALBANY on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 25, 26 and 27, and in TROY on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, June 28, 29 and 30.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 472 BROADWAY. Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—"We are no Republicans, and never intend to be."—*John Wesley.*

Episcopal Methodism anti-American in its Spirit and Tendency—A Dangerous Foe to Republicanism.

A course of Lectures on the above will be given at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., commencing on THURSDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. The first lecture will be free.

The second lecture will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., and will be devoted to the *Church Property Question*, in which the famous speech of Hon. J. O. PUTNAM, in the New-York Senate, will be reviewed, as applying to Episcopal Methodism. Admission to the second lecture 25 cents.

SPORTING.

RARE CHANCE.—For sale, a pair of fast trotting horses, fifteen and a half hands high, 7 and 8 years old, perfect as can be. Can travel together in 2:55. Also, new harness and light wagon, just turned out, for sale in consequence of taking down the stable, and not available to put to livery. Can be seen by calling at the stable No. 60 Reade-st., or a note addressed to the same will be met with immediate attention.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

"Lyon's magnetic powder kills
Fleas, bedbugs, insects all;
While by the virtue of his pills,
The mouse and rat must fall."

THEY ARE BOTH INFALLIBLE.—When used as directed. Spurious counterfeits are obviated by E. LYON'S autograph on the label. Depôt, No. 424 Broadway, and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent. Constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depôt, No. 3 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the patentee, WM. BLAKE.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of sweeping adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendation from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only a saving in expense, but as preservative of the streets on which they are used, particularly so on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnesses their construction and operation. In cities and large towns they supply the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, SHOVEL & CO., No. 316 Broadway, New-York, No. 150 South Fourth-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In West [illegible]-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The largest portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars, inquire at No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., in the store.

PEEKSKILL.—The subscriber offers for sale, a neat 2-story frame dwelling-house, with basement situated in a pleasant and retired portion of the village of Peekskill, and now occupied by the owner. The premises are in complete order, having a furnace and bath room. A portion of the furniture will be sold with the premises if desired, and possession given about the first of July, inst.
Also, a side hill lot, of about 10 acres with grove in the rear, 10 minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt.
Also, about 1 acre on the east side of Washington-st., 5 minutes' walk of the depôt.
Also, about 3 acres on the west side of Washington-st., within 8 minutes of the depôt.
Also, a lot 82x160, on Paulding-st., inclosed by a substantial fence, and having a well of water, 15 minutes' walk to the depôt.
The four last-mentioned lots are elevated, having an extended view of the river and Highlands, and for beauty of location are unsurpassed. For particular information, apply to Messrs. GEORGE P. and THOMAS NELSON, No. [illegible] Wall-st., or at Peekskill to WM. E. NELSON.

DESIRABLE FARM AT HASTINGS FOR SALE, low, containing [illegible] acres, and within two miles of the Hudson River Railroad, with mill and water privilege. Six or seven acres of grafted fruit, five or six of heavy timber, and the remainder in grass. Apply to THEODORE WALLABY, corner 8th-av. and Waverley-place, or JOHN BOYD, No. [illegible] Wall-st., up stairs.

$14,000.—FARM FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—Situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, about [illegible] miles from New-York, nearly opposite Hyde Park, and about [illegible] miles from Poughkeepsie, with a beautiful and extensive view of the Hudson River and surrounding country, containing [illegible] acres, with a good house, barn, carriage and woodhouse; water in the house from one of the best springs in the country. The farm can be divided into several beautiful country seats, and would be sold for $14,000, two-thirds of which can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to Mrs. S. WARING, on the premises, or C. N. WARING, corner Barclay and West sts., New-York, or of BARKER & OSTRANDER, No. [illegible] Broadway. River Side, Ulster Co., June 8, 1855.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—On the east end of Long Island, containing about one hundred acres, accessible by railroad and steamer from New-York. On the premises is a modern and comfortable two-story dwelling house, with orchard, garden, and all necessary accessories; also, numerous and well-arranged farm buildings, all new. The neighborhood is remarkably healthy, and in beauty of situation and facilities for boating, fishing and bathing, offers attractions seldom to be met with. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years. For particulars apply to LEWIS B. MORRIS & CO., No. [illegible] Front-st., corner of Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ELIZABETHTOWN, N.J. The house is two and a half stories, with a two story kitchen, pleasantly situated within two minutes' walk of the depôt. The house has all the modern improvements, having a large cistern and a well of good water on the premises. Also, a great variety of fruit. For particulars, inquire of J. P. STRYKER, No. [illegible] Broadway, or M. D. WILSON, Elizabethtown, N. J. Price $3,[illegible].

THE EAST NEW-YORK AND UNIONVILLE CO. are selling houses and lots on easy terms of payment, and will build houses to suit purchasers. The improvements, buildings, &c., now making by the proprietors, render a rapid advance of the property certain, and consequently furnish the most desirable opportunity for investment. East New-York is growing rapidly, and is as easy and cheap of access to the business part of New-York as 50th-st. Houses will be built on plots of 1 acre, 1 acre, and more at Unionville, adjoining East New-York. Apply to C. B. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. [illegible] Broadway.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—A very valuable property (frontage upwards of 100 feet) on Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, adapted for all purposes, and free of restrictions. This property will yield a very large rental—its central position on a landing and valuable street, renders it most desirable for profitable investment. At private sale by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

$10 ONLY FOR A HOMESTEAD.—How many of our citizens say—"I am houseless, I have no home." What mournful thoughts this sentence awakens in a person having a family which he loves, but no home of his own in which he can shelter them. Stop your murmuring, gentle reader, and improve this opportunity. Seven hundred Building Lots in the village of ROSEVALE and FIFTY FARMS will be divided among 400 subscribers, on the [illegible] of July, 1855. Each subscriber, for only $10, payable in installments, will receive a deed for two building lots, [illegible] feet, or a farm from two to twenty acres. Apply immediately to CHARLES WOOD, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR SALE.—Four very superior houses on Gramercy Park; 2 on 21st-st., near the Park; 2 on 22d-st.; 2 on 18th-st., near 5th-av. Prices varying from $15,000 to $27,000. Also a farm at Lakeland depôt on the Long Island Railroad, price $20,000; also seven farms on the Harlem Railroad, and three superior building sites on the North River. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With the furniture, carriage, &c.; and 20 acres of land, [illegible] miles from the New-Brunswick Depôt, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. The house is in the Gothic style, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 16 Exchange-place.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—On L. I., and on the line of the Hudson R. R. Road, Harlem R. R. & N. Y. & N. Haven R. R., N. Y. & Erie R. Road, and located in any section desired, either for country seat for gentlemen or practical farmers. Apply to ABBE & ROBINSON, No. [illegible] Wall-st., and No. [illegible] Broadway.

A FARM FOR SALE.—Of 30 or 40 acres, on which is a fine orchard of 150 apple trees in the prime of life, is within 8 minutes' walk of a new depôt, and near the town, 1½ hours' ride from New-York, 4 trains a day each way. Terms easy. Inquire of E. BROWN & SON, No. 27 Fulton-slip, or STEPHEN VAIL, at the Plainfield Depôt, N. J., who has also a large number of farms for sale or exchange.

152 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—About one-half mile from the depôt, in plots of 5 or 20 acres, having the finest river-view between Sing Sing and New-York. Apply to F. D. BULKLEY, No. 40 Wall-st., basement.

LAND FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.—In plots to suit purchasers, from 5 to 50 acres. Also, a fine stone cottage, with out-buildings in first rate order, and 12 acres adjoining. Inquire of D. PORTER LORD, No. [illegible] Liberty-st.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—21 Lots, $35 to $400 each, at Columbusville, L. I., 3½ miles from Williamsburg Ferry. Terms easy, or good mortgage taken in exchange. Apply to G. B. BRINCKERHOFF, near the above.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—One beam engine and boiler, six horse power, with all the apparatus complete, in running order. Also, two work shops to let. Inquire of D. C. LAMPSON, [illegible] Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A convenient, modern built two or three-story house, pleasantly situated, and within ten minutes' walk of the Fulton or Montague Ferries. Rent to be about $400 per annum. Address, with terms and location, H. W., Box No. 2,712, Post-Office.

TO LET.

COTTAGE HOUSES TO LET.—Nos. 4 and 5 Rosalyn-terrace, 22d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., containing seven rooms, six pantries, Croton water, &c.; newly painted and grained, and finished in the best manner; with a good garden attached. Rent only $175 per year. Apply to Mrs. BAKER, No. 2 same row, or at No. 123 Bleecker-st.

NEW THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET.—No. [illegible] Pacific-st., Brooklyn, within one minute's walk of the ferry. For further particulars, inquire of THOMAS MORTON, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT STAMFORD, Conn.—One of the most desirable locations in the village; contains twelve good rooms, has all the modern City improvements, such as furnace, range, bath, dumb-waiter, ventilators, and gas throughout all, in most complete order. Good garden, with abundance of choice fruit, fine stable and carriage house on the premises; will be rented for the season or a longer period. Immediate possession given. Inquire of D. L. SCOFIELD, Esq., at Stamford Depôt, or address OWNER, Box No. [illegible] Post-Office. Also to let, as above, a very desirable cottage, unfurnished, will be rented low to a good tenant.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—A new furnished cottage, containing nine rooms, situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, three miles below West Point. Apply to JOHN DENTON, on the premises, or by letter to LOUIS B. DEWITT, Box No. 947, Baltimore, Md.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—At Owl's Head, Bay Ridge, Long Island, 4½ miles from the Hamilton Ferry, with from 4 to 20 acres, as the tenant may desire. The house is modern built, and contains 7 bedrooms, also coach house, stable, boat house, and garden well stocked with young fruit trees. The place lies immediately on the Bay, and the Brooklyn Third-avenue Railroad runs directly past the front gate. It will be let for 6 or 12 months, and furnished or unfurnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of a genteel house, No. 120 [illegible]-st., containing eleven rooms, with bath, gas and Croton water. Can be seen between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. References exchanged. Inquire on the premises.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET.—The lower part of house No. [illegible] Cherry-st. to let. Rent will be moderate to a good tenant. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. [illegible] South-st.

THE WHOLE OR PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st. Rent cheap. Inquire of DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 102 Broadway.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building cor. of Hester and Elizabeth-sts. Also in building cor. of [illegible]-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. [illegible] Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 102 Cliff-st.

COAL.

COAL.—[illegible] tons afloat from the celebrated Mammoth Vein and Locust Mountain Collieries; suitable for furnaces, ranges and large stoves; warranted free of impurity and no slate. Also, pure, free burning red-ash coal for grates, delivered at lowest rates received from yard, or at a corresponding reduction of from boats. THOS. DYER, Office, Yard and Office, Nos. 127 and 129 7th-av.

NEW COAL YARD.—I have opened a new Coal Yard in [illegible]-st., near the junction of Broadway and 6th-av., where I offer for sale at the lowest prices, every description of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. J. L. WORTH.

COAL.—I am delivering best red ash at $6 [illegible], well screened. Quantities of 5 tons and over, [illegible] cents less. PETER CLINTON, corner of King and Greenwich sts., [illegible]-st. and 9th-av., and No. [illegible] Duane-st.

FINANCIAL.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pau,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Sienna,
Basle,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhausen,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Stockholm,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N.S.W.
Bonn,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aix,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Lipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at
Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta,
Hong Kong, Bombay, Madras,
Singapore.

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.
Branches and Agencies at
Maitland and Newcastle..........Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich..........Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton,
Castlemaine..........Mount Alexander.
Ballarat.
Sandhurst Agency..........Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,
Algiers,	Coblence,	London,	Palermo,
Amsterdam,	Cologne,	Livourne,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Prague,
Athens,	Dresde,	Lausanne,	Riga,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Lyon,	Rome,
	Frankfort-a.-M.,	Madrid,	Rotterdam,
Baden-Baden,		Malaga,	Seville,
Basle,	Genes,	Malte,	Sienne,
Berlin,	Geneve,	Mannheim,	Smyrne,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Marseille,	St. Petersburg,
Beyrout,	Hambourg,	Mayence,	Strasbourg,
Bologne,	Havre,	Messine,	Stockholm,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Milan,	Trieste,
Breme,	Jerusalem,	Moscow,	Turin,
Breslau,	La Haye,	Munich,	Venise,
Bruxelles,	Lausanne,	Naples,	Vienne,
Cadix,	Leipsic,	Nice,	Wiesbaden,
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,		Zurich.

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD and NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, the MANSFIELD and SANDUSKY CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, the COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and the HURON and OXFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, (the three last named companies being consolidated under the name of the first named Company,) will be held at the Astor House, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
A plan for adjusting the financial difficulties of the Company will be presented, and as a pressing necessity exists for prompt action, it is desirable that all interested be present in person or by proxy, prepared to act.
J. G. CAMP,
J. R. ROBINSON,
E. G. WOODWARD,
WILLIS ROBINS. } Committee.
JUNE 20, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.
AT AN ELECTION held by this Company on the 19th June inst., the following gentlemen were chosen as Directors for the ensuing year:

John W. Lewis,	Gaylord B. Hubbell,	Freeman Campbell
Richard Varick,	Lyman Chapin,	Cornelius Stephens,
Simon Shindler,	Edward D. Nelson,	James S. Lewis,
John P. Yelverton,	Gideon De Angelis,	James S. Brouwer,
Christopher Gwyer,	Jotham C. Mecker,	Wm. D. Washburn,
Solomon Banta,	Charles Crane,	Peter R. Christie,
Mortimer Brown,	Wm. M. Wilson,	George Warner,
John Moneypenny,	George D. Cragin,	Abraham Leggitt,
Matthias Clark,	Samuel Birdsall,	D. Jackson Steward,
Edward L. Lynch,	David D. Crane,	Thomas Williams,
Edward F. Clark,	William Moir,	Phillip J. Bonesteel,
Alfred Barmore,	Charles H. McIntire.	

At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY—Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, June 21, 1855.—At an election for Directors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held in the village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, the 12th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
John Ewen, W. B. Griffith, W. F. Havemeyer,
Isaac L. Platt, Geo. A. Hoyt, W. H. Falls,
Moses Taylor, Ezra Hawley, Charles Morgan.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors JOHN EWEN, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the ensuing year. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at their Office in the city of Cleveland on WEDNESDAY, 4th July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before it. The Transfer Books will be closed from June 20 to July 5. By order of the Directors.
E. B. LITCHFIELD, Secretary.
CLEVELAND, June 1, 1855.

TO CAPITALISTS.—$30,000 WANTED.—For from 3 to 5 years, for which 8 per cent. per annum will be paid, interest payable semi-annually in New-York, and mortgage security given on unincumbered real estate in the best business square in Cincinnati; the property being worth $150,000, or $70,000 besides buildings, and being under lease at this time to first-class tenants at about $10,000 per annum. Taxes on property $700 per annum. Title clear, without a shadow of doubt. References given to a number of the first business houses and bankers of New-York for punctuality, &c. Address Box No. 86, Cincinnati Post-Office, Ohio.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK of LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
Payable at sight, in sums from £1 upwards.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, (late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company,) No. 17 William-st.—NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.—The Semi-Annual Interest on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1855, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at this office, on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next.
SAMUEL M. BLATCHFORD, Treasurer.

$8,000 WANTED.—For 3 or 5 years, on first class, unencumbered real estate, in Cincinnati, Ohio, at 10 per cent interest, that being lawful interest in Ohio. The property consists of a large block of warehouses, in the business part of the city. Interest payable semi-annually in New York. First class bondsman. Apply to FOSTER & THOMSON, 60 Wall-st.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—Northeast corner of Broadway and Canal-st.
GEORGE PEYTON.
Uncurrent money of every description discounted at the lowest market (Wall-st.) rates. Collections made on all the principal cities in the United States and Canada.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—By
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New York.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 23 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A pair of black match horses, 6 and 7 years old, free from vice and trick, stylish, and go well together. Can be seen at stable, No. 66 Mercer-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of H. GERKER, SON & CO., as manufacturers of glue, curled hair, isinglass, gelatine, cowhide whips, and dealers in brushes, &c., and will continue the business of the late firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, at their factory, northwest corner of 2d and Columbia sts, warehouse No. 20 Commerce-st., Philadelphia; and No. 47 Vesey-st., New-York.
HENRY GERKER,
HENRY JORDON,
FREDERICK STAAKE,
FREDERICK GERKER.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers under the name of SHIPLEY & LOEKLE has been dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES LOEKLE has become sole owner of the effects, and assumes the liabilities of said firm, and alone, signs in liquidation. MORRIS SHIPLEY, JR.,
NEW-YORK, 6th Mo., 15, 1855. CHAS. LOEKLE.

NOTICE—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER & TOBIAS BEEHLER, under the firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, is this day dissolved by the death of TOBIAS BEEHLER. The business of the late firm will be settled only by the surviving partner. H. GERKER.
PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1855.

THE PARTNERSHIP—Formerly existing between KILPATRICK & TORRENS, in the Boot and Shoe business, has been dissolved by mutual consent.
Nos. 138 and 245 8th-av. JAMES KILPATRICK,
DAVID TORRENS.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The Concluding Examination will begin on MONDAY, July 2, at 9½ A. M., in the College Chapel, and continue as follows:

	Bible and Belles Lettres.	Classics.
Seniors........	Monday, 2d—9½@12	Tuesday, 3d—12@3
Juniors........	Tuesday, 3d—9½@12	Monday, 2d—12@3
Sophomores...	Monday, 9th—9½@12	Saturday, 7th—9½@12
Freshmen......		Tuesday, 10th—12@3
	Mathematics.	Physics and Chemistry.
Seniors........	Thursd'y, 5th—9½@12	Friday, 6th—9½@12
Juniors........	Friday, 6th—12@3	Thursday, 5th—12@3
Sophomores...	Saturday, 7th—12@3	Tuesday, 10th—9½@12
Freshmen......	Monday, 9th—12@3	

Regents of the University, parents of students, Alumni of the College, members of the Board of Education, Professors and Teachers, and friends of education generally, are invited to be present at these examinations. The Annual Commencement will take place at Niblo's on Wednesday, July 11, at 10 A. M. Candidates for admission into any of the classes may present themselves for examination in the College Chapel on Saturday, June 30, or on the last Saturday (29th) of September, at 10 A. M.
CHARLES KING, Pres't. Columbia College.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK will be celebrated at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 10 A. M.
The Alumni and friends are requested to join the Council, Faculty and Students at the University, at 9½ o'clock.
Examination for admission, MONDAY, June 25, at 10 o'clock A. M. HOWARD CROSBY,
Secretary of Faculty.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. [illegible]-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 155 MacDougal-st.)
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

INSURANCE.

HOWARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PARK PLACE, NEW-YORK.—This Company, with an ample Cash Capital, makes insurance against Life Risks, upon the most favorable terms, either for the whole duration of life, or a more limited period.
Looking rather to its future usefulness than to any immediate benefit to policy-holders, the Company will pursue the same plan of operations adopted at its organization. The contract with a Life Insurance Company, extending, it may be, into a series of years, the much prudence and care can hardly be exercised in the management of its affairs.
The Directors have much pleasure in recommending the Company as being in all respects equal in its advantages and responsibility to any other respectable institution.
Parties insured have the privilege of crossing the Atlantic to ports in Europe, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.
Special Permits will be granted for California, Australia, East Indies, and other Foreign Ports, at a reduced rate of premium.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

S. Cambreleng,	James S. Sandford,	John L. Buckley,
Robt. Schell,	John B. Scudam,	J. W. Messereau,
Geo. W. Riggs,	Henry Beadel,	Joseph Britton,
Francis A. Palmer,	John Gray,	Benj. Babcock,
Jacob Reese,	James F. Hall,	Eugene Dutilh,
F. W. Edmonds,	Nathan Starr,	Alexander Muir,
Henry S. Leverich,	Wm. N. McIntyre,	John S. Harris,
Joseph Foulke,	Curtis Judson,	George Clark,
Samuel H. Fowler,	N. H. Wolfe,	B. W. Howes,
John Slosson,	Albert Ward,	J. W. Kellogg.

JACOB REESE, President.
WM. V. PORTER, Secretary.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
CHARLES D. SMITH, M. D., No. 21 West 15th-st.
EDWARD FIELDS, M. D., No. 4 Charlton-st.
(In attendance daily at the Office, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.)
JOHN T. METCALF, M. D., Consulting Physician.
S. CAMBRELENG, Esq., Counsellor.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1855.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION.—For the DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at the office this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected by the Stockholders, viz.: James W. Otis, Thomas Tileston, Hugh Auchincloss, Richard M. Blatchford, Caleb Swan, Thomas W. Gale, Jonathan Thorne, Daniel B. Fearing, Charles Williams, William Whitewright, Cornelius McCoon, David B. Keeler, Moses H. Grinnell, Andrew Foster, Samuel J. Beals, Wyllis Blackstone, William S. Wetmore, Joshua J. Henry, Drake Mills, Josiah Lane, Acton Civill. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 6th month, 24th, 1855. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $200,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire on reasonable terms.
DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Office, No. 13 Wall-street. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm. E. Duryee,	Thomas Harrison,
Samuel Jessup,	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel E. Taylor
Jeremiah G. Lugar,	George C. Lugar,	Andrew J. Cass,
Crom. T. White,	F. W. Geissenhainer,	J. Wade Wilson,
E. H. Bimbark,	jr.	David S. Holmes,
George Read,	James E. Quick.	

J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 17 William-st., New-York.
CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, deposited with the Comptroller of the State, thus affording permanent security to the insured—Insure prepared to take risks and issue policies on terms as liberal as any other Company in the City or country.
ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary.
D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., Medical Examiner, No. [illegible] Broadway, who attends at the office every day at noon, and will visit applicants at their homes and places of business if desired.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.
OFFICE No. 13 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, at current rates. CALEB BARSTOW, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES.
No. 32 William-st., and No. 173 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 Chatham square, corner of Mott street.—New-York, June 13, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election of a Board of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, ON MONDAY July 2, 1855. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, No. 1 Wall-st. and No. [illegible] Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes and other property against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

NOTICE.—The Fire Insurance Companies in this City have resolved that on and after the 1st day of July, 1855, the rate of insurance on buildings having iron shutters in front, and on goods therein, shall be increased five cents per $100, unless one shutter on each story above the first, shall be fastened so as to be opened from the outside.

BANK NOTICES.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 251 THIRD-AVENUE, one door above 21st-st.—Open daily from 10 to 2, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made this month will draw interest from July 1.
WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President.
H. LOOFBORROW, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 26, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual Banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, or the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
au26, 2y-law2yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
my30, 2y-law2yTu

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park Place.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 11th of July will draw interest thereon from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500; and 5 per cent. on all sums over that amount. WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent on sums from $1 to $500.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS,
M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. 619 4th-st., near Avenue C. Open MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. Deposits made on or before MONDAY, July 9, will receive interest from the 1st of July. By order,
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Also for the benefit of all classes of persons, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st.—Moneys deposited before the 1st of July will draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent. Bank open daily from 9 to 2, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill, and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.
HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
L. B. MELLEN & CO.

1855.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing, (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie.—MEALS SERVED ON BOARD.—The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. R. B. COCHRAN, will on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st wharf.

FOR KEYPORT AND FORT HAMILTON.—The new and fast steamboat KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. pier daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M.; returning leaves Keyport at 7½ o'clock A. M. Fare 25 cents. Persons desirous of visiting one of the most healthy bathing places in the vicinity of New-York, can find it at Keyport, with good hotels; and business men can be in New-York from 9½ o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN—DAY LINE.—From Peck-slip, East River; fare $1.—The steamer TRAVELER, Capt. JOHN BOWNS, will commence running to New-Haven on SATURDAY, June 23, and leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings at 7½ o'clock. Returning leave New-Haven every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 10 o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Friday afternoon in William-st., near John-st., by a hard working man, $44 in Bank Bills, mostly 5's, and 60 cents in change. A liberal reward is offered for its recovery by leaving it at No. 120 William-st., up stairs.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.—CINCINNATI, June 12, 1855.—At a meeting of the Directors, this day, a dividend of five per cent. was declared on the Capital Stock, (and pro rata for any stock not entitled to full dividend,) out of the earnings up to the 31st of May last, inclusive, payable as soon as the Company shall realize funds sufficient for the purpose, from the sale of its six per cent. coupon Mortgage Bonds, dated May 2, 1855, payable 1883, at not less than ninety cents on the dollar, and public notice will be given when funds are so realized.
At any time on or after the 16th of July next, and before public notice is thus given, stockholders who prefer may receive payment of their dividends in the Bonds above mentioned, at the rate of ninety cents on the dollar, bearing interest from May 2, 1855, in sums of one thousand dollars each, (which is the amount of each Bond,) and stockholders may unite their dividends, to make up the value of a Bond, or pay the deficiency in cash, at the same rate.
Certificates for the dividend, payable as above stated, will be issued on or after the 16th July next, at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, for the stock registered there and at this office, for all other stock; and the payment of dividends, either in cash or in Bonds will be made at the respective places of registry.
E. J. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MICH. SO. AND NOR. IND. R. R. CO.,
No. 18 William-st., New York, June 18, 1855.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVIDEND.—A semi annual dividend of Five per cent. on the old Stock of this Company, has been declared by the Board of Directors, out of the profits of the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives in cash, at this office, on and after the 16th day of July next.
The semi-annual interest at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum on the Construction Stock of this Company, due 1st July next, will be paid as above, on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next.
The Transfer Books of Old Stock will close on the 30th inst., and open on the 16th July, and the Transfer Books of Construction Stock will close on the 23d inst., and open on the 2d July. By order of the Board.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND,
COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, June 18, 1855.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared from the earnings for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to the Stockholders respectively on and after the SECOND DAY OF JULY NEXT.
Stockholders registered on the New-York Books will be paid at the banking office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d of July inclusive. By order of the Board,
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & ASHTABULA R. R. Co.,
NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the net earnings for the six months ending June 30, 1855, payable to the stockholders on the 2d day of July next, at the Office of the Treasurer in Cleveland Ohio, in currency or by sight check on New York, at the option of the stockholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th of June to 2d July, 1855. By order of the Board. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AGENCY—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the January and July (1855) installments of interest upon the Stocks of the State of Illinois will be paid at the Agency of the State, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of July next. The installments (at the rate of $15 per $1,000 each,) will be applied upon the following Coupons from 1. and M. Canal Bonds: Coupon of Jan. 1848, from Old $1,000, £200 and £100 Bonds. Coupon of July 1848, from £225 Sterling Bonds. Coupon of July, 1849 and Jan. 1850, from Bonds of 1847.
JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF PATERSON.—Notice is hereby given that a further dividend of twenty-two per cent. will be paid to the holders of outstanding certificates of claims heretofore issued by the Receivers of the above-named Bank, at their office in the city of Paterson, N. J., on and after the 28th June, inst., until further notice.
C. S. VAN WAGENER,
WILLIAM F. DAY,
J. VAN ARSDALE, } Receivers, &c., of the People's Bank.
PATERSON, N. J., June 19, 1855.

OFFICE OF HEMPFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1855.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due on the 1st day of July, 1855, on the Bonds of the city of Wheeling (Va.) issued to this Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of July next, at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper Coupons.
WM. HART CARR, Treasurer.

OFFICE HILLSBORO' AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
CINCINNATI, June 8, 1855.
THE INTEREST DUE on the 1st day of July, on the Mortgage Bonds of the Hillsboro' and Cincinnati Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York; or at the office of FALLIS, BROWN & CO., in this City.
SAMUEL E. KEYS, President.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months payable on MONDAY, the 2d of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
H. MEIGS, JR., Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Three and one-half per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of July ensuing. The Transfer Books will be closed till day of pay ment.
By order of the Board of Directors.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New York, June 7, 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on and after 2d July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until that date. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

THE SEMI ANNUAL INTEREST.—Due to the City the first of July on the Bonds of the MILWAUKIE and MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 3 Wall-st.; on and after the 2d proximo. ATWOOD & CO.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK.—New-York, June 22, 1855. A dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday the 2d of July, proximo.
W. F. HOOKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 Wall-st., has declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent payable on the 2d of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.
HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, ON THE CITY OF STOCKTON, (Cal.) Ten per cent Bonds will be paid at our office, on and after Saturday, June 30 on presentation of the Coupons.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—A dividend of five per cent. [on the] amount of capital stock paid in] will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d July proximo. By order of the Board. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1855.
A DIVIDEND of three and one-half per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Institution on and after the 2d of July next. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The July interest on the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California will be paid by JOHN COOK Jr. at his office, No. 31 Broadway, on presentation of the Coupons on and after the 30th June, 1855.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES!—100 lbs. BAGGAGE FREE!—Four hours from Ocean to Ocean by Panama Railroad!—No Exposure to Tropical Sun and Rains—No Walking in the Mud around Shoals and Rapids—No River Fever and Ague.—Through for California via Panama Railroad.—The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on THURSDAY, July 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the new and splendid steamship *George Law*, 3,000 tons burden.
Passengers and Mails will be forward by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship *Golden Gate*, 2,500 tons burden, A. V. H. LEROY, Esq., Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.
The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. Co. always have ONE or MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails.
For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $50—New-York and California steamship line, *via* Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, proprietors—through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. Rates of fare to San Francisco including Isthmus crossing—First Cabin, $175; Second Cabin, $125; Steerage, $50. The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, 2,500 tons burden, Capt. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Punta Arenas, on THURSDAY, July 5, 1855, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6½ cents each.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, T. SKINNER, Commander, will leave pier No. 13 North river, on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage, half price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 22 Broadway. N. B.—No freight taken for Richmond.

FOR PETERSBURG AND NORFOLK.—The steamship ROANOKE, Captain SKINNER, is now loading at Pier No. 13, North River, for Petersburg and Norfolk, and will leave on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 22 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. [illegible] Grove-st., New York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. F. FARRINGTON—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Neat pretty suites as low as $25, at the factory and warerooms [illegible] Broadway, near Bleecker-st., besides every style of elegant and fashionable enameled suites. S. H. WARWICK.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES.
WARREN WARD, No. [illegible] Grand-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. [illegible] William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in exercise and fulfillment of the trust, discretion and powers vested in and confided to me, in and by a certain deed of trust or mortgage, executed by the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 12th day of April, 1853, and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, vol. 22, page 421, &c., I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th-st., in the CITY of PITTSBURG, Penn., on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, 1855, at 3 o'clock P. M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY and PREMISES included in and intended and bound by said deed, and briefly designated, and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and lies under the surface of these five tracts of land, situate in Robinson Township in the county aforesaid, to wit: The [illegible] tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, John and James Nickle, M. Harbison and William McCormick, containing 112 acres and 102 perches, and particularly described in a deed from Z. W. Remington to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol. [illegible], page [illegible]. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Burnside tract and Samuel McCurdy, containing 140 acres and 26.2 perches—described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 167. The Marks Tract, adjoining the lands of Edmondson, Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robinson and others, containing 115 acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 169. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. Marks and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—containing 91 acres 62 perches—described in a deed from Joseph Edmundson to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 175. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of Samuel McCurdy, Aiken's heirs, Lewis Thornburg's heirs and J. H. Davis' heirs, containing 30 acres 119 perches—described in a deed from John Irwin and wife to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 93, page 322. Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, in said township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, and containing eight acres described in a deed from Z. W. Remington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 173, on which are erected five frame dwelling-houses and harbor improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said eight acres tract, and also, a piece of ground of the width of 25 feet, commencing on the southwestern end of said ten acres and extending therefrom to a white oak on McKee's upper line, near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of maintaining thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company being a leasehold for 20 years from 1st of April, 1849, subject to a ground rent of $500 a year until April 1, 1859, and thereafter $800 a year, on which piece of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad wharf, office, engine-shed, weigh-house and scale, and harbor and other improvements—said premises and privileges being described and defined in a lease from Alex McKee to Z. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 83, page 283, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 177. Also, all those 23 Lots of Ground composing the village of Remington, laid out upon the said McCormick Tract, [illegible] each 30 feet in front and in rear, and 130 feet in depth, and on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and construction known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depôts, Pits, Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive Steam-engines, 60 Burden Cars, 130 Pit Cars, Trucks, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

E. W. LATHAM, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE.—By order of Hon. H. E. TALBOTT, Auditor of the State of Indiana. For account of Indiana suspended Banks. J. THOMPSON'S Stock Auction Sales. On THURSDAY, June 28, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock.

For account of the Bank of Attica, Ind.
$21,000 Indiana State 2½ per cent. Stock.
6,000 Indiana State 5 per cent Stock.
Atlantic Bank, Jackson.
6,000 Indiana State 2½ per cent. Stock.
Orange Bank, Pessyville.
1,000 State of Indiana 5 per cent. Stock.
Bank of Albany, New-Albany.
7,000 Indiana State 5 per cent. Stock.
State Stock Bank at Peru.
25,000 Indiana State 5 per cent. Stock.
Bank of Bridgeport.
2,000 Indiana State 5 per cent. Stock.
Bank of America, Morocco.
4,500 Indiana State 5 per cent. Stock.
Public Stock Bank, Newport.
7,000 Indiana State 5 per cent. Stock.
Elkhart County Bank.
40,000 Indiana State 2½ per cent. Stock.
5,000 Louisiana State 6 per cent. Bonds, interest from 1st June, 1855.
2,000 Louisiana State 6 per cent. Bonds, interest from 1st April, 1855.
500 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
Traders' Bank, Nashville.
15,000 Indiana State 5 per cent. Stock.
Per Individual Order.
7,000 Great Western Railroad Co. (Illinois) 7 per cent. Mortgage and Convertible Bonds. Interest February and August in New-York. Due 1855.
10,000 Memphis City (Tennessee) 6 per cent Bonds. Interest January and July in New-York. Due 1858.
All purchases must be paid for on or before 1 o'clock of the day after the sale. When purchases are made for account of parties out of the City, 10 per cent. will be required on the day of Sale, and six days' grace given (adding interest) on the balance.
The accrued interest will go to the purchaser (the same as at the Board of Brokers,) except the Indiana State Stocks, which are sold interest off. Office No. 2 Wall-st.
JOHN THOMPSON.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 12 o'clock P. M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, and the Western division of the Pennsylvania Canal from the Western terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburg, and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the surplus water-power of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, stationary engines, work-shops, water stations, toll-houses, offices, stock and materials whatsoever and wheresoever thereunto belonging, or held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to the same. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn. JAS. POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 9, 1855.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
CHOICE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, HAVANA CIGARS, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 26, at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 8 Pine-st., the balance of the stock of an importer declining business, consisting in part of March & Benson's Madeira, 1825; East India [illegible] Madeira, Murdock, Yuille & Woodrop's Madeira, old wanderer Madeira, Blackburn Madeira, Bennett & Co.'s East India Madeira, F. Savoy's old pale sherry, Amontillado sherry, Crowley Sayres' golden sherry, Cassels & Cepdepau; Duff Gordon & Co.'s old pale stock London prize and imperial port, Sandeman's port, old fruit port, Otard brandy, 1808, 1840 and 1844; Hennessy brandy, very choice, pale and dark; choice Sauterne brandy, fine old Holland gin, peach brandy, Jamaica rum, brandy, St. Julien and St. Estephe claret, in favorite champagne, cordial, star, sillery, mousseux, pints and quarts; 100 canisters sardines, teas, &c. Also, about 50,000 choice Havana cigars, la confianza, opera, el sulepan, Concha, regalia, la fonteca, la Aurora, la Norma.

JOHN B. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.
BY OAKLEY & WRIGHT—Office No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.—Assignee's sale of a large and extensive assortment of fancy, staple and domestic dry goods, on TUESDAY, June 26, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 189 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, consisting of crape, broche and other shawls; mantillas, alpacas, de bege, bombazines, ginghams, prints, satins, silk velvets, taby do., Swiss, book, Nainsook, jaconet, cambric, plaid and striped muslins; tarletons, crapes, laces, ribbons, gimps, fringes, galloons, tassels, buttons, beltings, collars, sleeves, lace veils, bareges, linen, cambric handkerchiefs, embroideries, muslins, linen sheetings, shirtings and frontings, napkins, doylies, crashes, bird's eye linens, towelings, table do., drapery muslins, lace curtains, table covers, cambrics, paper do., skirts, flannels, &c., &c.; large French plate mirrors, counters, &c., &c. By order of N. LAKE, Esq., Assignee.
N. B.—Catalogues at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Monday, 25th inst.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE HORSES AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of his salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., a splendid black horse, 6 years old; kind and gentle either in single or double harness; is a very fine saddle horse, either trot or canter; a fast traveler. Warranted in every respect. A written guarantee will be given to the purchaser.
Also, a handsome Bay Mare, 15 hands high, 6 years old; can trot in 2½ minutes, and pace in 2:30; is a stylish driver, and will go in single or double harness, or under the saddle. Warranted perfectly sound in every respect. The property of a private gentleman, sold only on account of the owner going out of town.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, LACE CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Houston-st., near Broadway. HENRY T. LEEDS will sell as above all the furniture, &c., in said house, without any reserve, consisting in part of one superior rosewood piano-forte, lace curtains, oval and other mirrors, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain parlor, bedroom and stair carpets; oil cloths, rich suite rosewood parlor furniture, bedroom furniture, the contents of 16 rooms; dining room furniture, crockery, glass and china ware; also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues now ready. Sale rain or shine.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
STOCKS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at Auction on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of THOMPSON PRICE, Administrator of the Estate of HEZEKIAH LYON, deceased:
30 shares Manhattan Company, $50 each.
50 shares Tradesmen's Bank, $40 each.
50 shares Tradesmen's Bank ($20 ⅌ share paid in) $40 each.
25 shares National Bank, $50 each.
25 shares New-York Central Railroad, $100 each.
12 shares New-York and New Haven Railroad, $100 each.
4 certificates of New-York Central Railroad, $100 each.
2 bonds of New-York Central Railroad, $100 each.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.
THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 21 Nassau-st., various stocks of Merchandise. Urgent wants of cash required sacrifices. To commence with 10,000 cigars, eight pianos; then furniture, piano fortes, oil paintings, mirrors, mattresses, refrigerators, fancy goods, rich velvet and Brussels carpeting, in lots to suit purchasers.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.
BY JORDAN & CO.—Salesroom No. 388 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING June 26, at 7½ o'clock, a large and extensive sale of books, stationery, cutlery, and fancy goods; books are all new and in good order.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to the purchase and sale by private contract of every description of Real Estate; to the borrowing and loaning of money on Bond and Mortgage, and to the leasing of houses and country seats. Real Estate appraised on favorable terms.

PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 31 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st., will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Cargoes, Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to out-door sales generally.
Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c., left on sale with us. Loans negotiated.

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY HOUGHTON & MELLON.—THIS DAY, June 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 113 [illegible]-st., special sale of costly cabinet furniture, being the entire manufactured stock of a first class manufacturer, who retires from the business. We invite our numerous friends and the public to view the stock previous to the sale, and they can rest assured that the sale will be absolute, without reserve. Country merchants can have articles packed for shipping on the premises. Stock will consist in part of solid oak library furniture en suite covered in green plush, also buffets, extension dining tables to match, oak dining-room chairs in plush, and one book, Elizabethan style book cases, seven solid rosewood parlor suites of furniture in costly brocatelle, plush, hair cloth and figured satin, finished in the most fashionable style. One black walnut chamber suite with landscape paintings, valued at [illegible]. Several blue, straw, pink and white, also glass [illegible], [illegible] a-tetes, arm and parlor chairs, rich tables, hall stands, &c., together with a variety of medium class furniture, altogether forming one of the richest sales of the season, and now on exhibition. Also at 12 o'clock, several fine-toned rosewood piano-fortes, sold to pay advances. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
HOUSE SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, &c.—TO-MORROW Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, embracing the entire contents of house No. 72, 8th av., which is to be sold without reserve, presenting to housekeepers and dealers an opportunity to purchase a large variety of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture at their own prices; catalogues of which can be obtained at the house, and the whole examined on the morning of sale; consisting of superior rosewood piano forte, English tapestry, Wilton and ingrain carpets on 16 stories, solid rosewood suite parlor furniture, rosewood mirror front etagere, pier and oval mirrors, rosewood marble top centre and pier tables, arm and Gothic chairs, rich mantel vases, French clocks, oil paintings, rosewood and mahogany Gothic bedsteads, superb hair mattress, feather beds, marble top rosewood and mahogany bureaus, marble-top wash-stands, sofas, 1 elegant sofa bedstead, spring-seat and French chairs, rockers, tete-a-tetes, &c., with a large variety of bedroom and basement furniture, 12 foot extension table, china, silverware, &c. No postponement.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE OF FINE WINES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS, TEAS, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c. &c.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on TUESDAY, June 26, at 1 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., a choice lot of wines, brandies, cigars, &c., &c., consisting in part of pure cognac, fine old London dock, Pinet Castillon, old champagne, Martell & Co.'s and Marrett & Co.'s brandies, pure port juice, pale and brown sherry, Montand & Vesconette' madeira, hock (now in bond) clarets, champagnes and Catawba wines, sweet and cloves-leaf gin, maraschino, curacoa, anisette and absynthe cordials, together with cigars of choice selected brands, among which are Londres, Noreaga, Figaro and operas of seven different brands, together with a choice invoice of teas, preserved fruits, &c., the whole to be positively sold to close a consignment.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ANCIENT OIL PAINTINGS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on SATURDAY, June 30, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st. The remaining portion of ancient oil paintings belonging to the collection of the late T. Augustine, Esq., including many fine old specimens from the schools of Poussin, Bamberger, Teniers, Van Ol, Benol, Carlo, Manatti, Zucarelli, Van Goen, Lessend, Wouvers, Murillo, Domenichino, Luces, Gondune, and other masters of celebrity; many of which are gems and worthy the attention of connoisseurs. The whole to be positively sold to close the estate. Also, a fine collection of modern paintings and engravings now ready for examination. Catalogues to be had at the salesroom.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CLOSING UP SALE FOR THE SEASON—CROCKERY, GLASS & CHINA.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on TUESDAY, June 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl st., fifty crates white granite, light blue, C. C. dipped, edged and printed ware, one cask china in sets, three crates Rockingham spittoons, and one hundred packages glassware. The whole forming a good assortment. Also, one hundred fancy eight day clocks.
HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.—Also, in store invoices, 140 brasses, ware, plated goods, gold pens, cloth and hair brushes. Also, seven hundred pairs long barrel pistols, twenty five cases cut tacks, two cases saw handles. Catalogues day previous. Sale absolute. Terms cash.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell at No. 22 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock, up stairs, removed for convenience of sale, a large assortment of furniture, consisting of French plate oval mirrors, pier glasses, rosewood and mahogany chairs, sofas and sofa bedsteads, beds and bedding, wardrobes, 200 yards of Brussels carpeting, 8 pairs of girandoles; also one French acheron piano-forte of a very superior tone; also a lot of plated ware, &c. By order of mortgagee.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. & H. BARTLETT will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 27, 1855, at 10 o'clock, at No. 201 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves to suit purchasers, and by the package, 70 crates earthenware, comprising a complete assortment of best quality brown, printed and white granite ware; also, painted, printed and Rockingham ware, French china vases, a large assortment of cut and pressed glass ware, &c. Catalogues now ready. Goods well packed for shipping at moderate charges.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, June 27—Mortgage Sale of Handsome Household Furniture at 10½ o'clock at the house, No. 18 Lispenard-st., consisting of rosewood parlor furniture covered in satin and de laine; rosewood marble top centre tables; tapestry Brussels carpets; ingrain do.; mahogany and rosewood bedsteads; do. do. do. and washstands; mirrors and hair mattresses, beds, blankets and linen, &c., crockery, and a variety of other furniture by order of mortgagee.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.
FIRE CRACKERS, CLARET, CHAMPAGNE, CIGARS, WAGONS, HARNESS—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, No. 37 Day-st., corner Greenwich-st.—1 case, chocolate, coffee, cocoa, raisins, currants, figs, soap, knives, pistols, scissors, files, scales, clocks, liquors, cigars, tobacco, indigo, coats, pants, vests, starch, codfish, two sets harness, one peddler's wagon, one grocery wagon, 5,000 cigars.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—Salesroom No. 204 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.—Regular auction sales of furniture, French plate mirrors, oil paintings, China and silverware, etc., etc., every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock.
AT PRIVATE SALE.—A large stock of new and fashionable furniture and house-keeping articles of every description, at wholesale and retail. THIS MORNING, one very superior fire proof safe.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—Peremptory sale of an immense stock of cabinet and household furniture, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., comprising magnificent suites of carved rosewood parlor furniture, with almost every other article in the line. Sale positive and without reserve, to pay advances. Catalogues on morning of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the St. Louis Hotel, corner of Church and Chambers sts., all the right, title and interest of CHARLES A. HASKINS, which he had on the 17th day of April, 1855, or at any time thereafter, and to the property in said Hotel and premises.—Dated New York, June 20, 1855.
JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.
T. J. GILLIGAN, Deputy Sheriff.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND OCEAN PORT, (late Eatontown Landing.)—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st. N. R., as follows:

Leave New-York.		Leave Ocean Port.	
June.		June.	
26—Tuesday..........	11½ A. M.	26—Tuesday..........	4 P. M.
27—Wednesday.......	12 M.	27—Wednesday........	4 P. M.
28—Thursday.........	6 A. M.	28—Thursday..........	3½ P. M.
29—Friday.............	7 A. M.	29—Friday..............	3½ P. M.
30—Saturday...........	3½ P. M.	30—Saturday............	7 P. M.
July.		July.	
1—Sunday..............	8 A. M.	1—Sunday...............	4 P. M.
2—Monday..............	8 A. M.	2—Monday..............	4 P. M.

All freight must be on board half an hour before the time of starting.
Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

JUNE, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, MIDDLETOWN, and RED BANK, will run from Jay-st. Pier, N. R., (first dock above the Erie Railroad,) as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.			LEAVES RED BANK.		
Saturday, June 23...	3	P. M.	Saturday, June 23....	1	P. M.
Sunday, June 24...	8	A. M.	Sunday, June 24........	3	P. M.
Monday, June 25...	11	A. M.	Monday, June 25........	4	P. M.
Tuesday, June 26...	12	M.	Tuesday, June 26........	4	P. M.
Wednesday, June 27...	1	P. M.	Wednesday, June 27....	5	A. M.
Thursday, June 28...	1½	P. M.	Thursday, June 28......	6	A. M.
Friday, June 29...	3½	P. M.	Friday, June 29..........	6	A. M.
Saturday, June 30...	3	P. M.	Saturday, June 30.......	6	A. M.
Sunday, July 1...	8	A. M.	Sunday, July 1...........	4½	P. M.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK will commence her regular trips as above on FRIDAY, June 1, leaving New-York as follows:
Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 1½ and 3½ P. M.
Pier foot of Spring-st. at 9¾ A. M., 1¾ and 3¾ P. M.
Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
Leaving Coney Island last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

PIC-NICS, EXCURSIONS.—And persons going to the country, should supply themselves with the pleasant Cream Soda Syrup, very convenient for preparing a glass of cream soda water whenever wished for; each bottle containing syrup sufficient for sixteen large tumblers, with directions, price 3 shillings. For sale by WM. F. WHITEHEAD, No. 839 Broadway; WIEDENKELLER & HIGGINS, No. 390 Greenwich-st., corner Murray; also at No. [illegible] 8th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION of the LAIGHT-STREET SABBATH-SCHOOL will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. The commodious steamer AMERICA has been engaged and will leave the foot of Spring-st. at 8 o'clock precisely, and proceed to Washington-park. Tickets—Gentlemen, 37½ cents; ladies, 25 cents; children, 12½ cents. To be had of J. W. KELLOGG, No. [illegible] Canal-st., or at the boat on the morning of the Excursion.

THE UNIVERSALIST SABBATH SCHOOL of Brooklyn will have its annual excursion THURSDAY, June 28, at Glenwood, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamboat *Glen Cove* leaves foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, at 8½ A. M. Tickets 50 cents.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—An elegant first-class STEAMER, splendidly furnished with all conveniences for pleasure parties. Apply at the office of ALEX. M. C. SMITH, No. [illegible] West-st., between North Moore and Beach sts.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—The steamer CITY OF HARTFORD can be chartered for the above purpose by applying to SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., New-York.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—The substantial steamer SPLENDID can be chartered by respectable parties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, cheaper than any other boat of the same class. Apply on board, at the Duane-st. Pier.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 443 Broadway, or their agent, J. R. PLATT, No. 39 Murray-st.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINES, HAY Presses, Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Reapers, Horse Powers and Thrashers, Combined Thrashers and Winnowers, and other Agricultural Machines, for sale by
F. D. GATES, No. [illegible] Broadway.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE S. COE, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE S. COE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......1,375,985 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 25th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this day 23d of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me this 25th day of June, 1855. LOUIS N. GLOVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. GEO. L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ROBERT STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. SILVIA R. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 25th day of June, 1855. JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......130,149 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS E. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. E. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......4,245,110 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie......623,001 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. J. WILSON GREEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 25th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. GUS. J. THEBAUD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. JOHN ANDERSON, JR., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, M. O. ROBERTS, President of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
M. O. ROBERTS, President.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. EDW'D N. BOGERT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM TILDEN, President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WILLIAM TILDEN, President.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. R. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. EBBETS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. EBBETS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of June, 1855. GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 16 Rivington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 27, 1855.
JOHN H. ROBERTSON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES WAGER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 207 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of March, 1855.
ROBERT H. JOLLEY, Administrator.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes, for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no commercial maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline, for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati at 5 P. M., Xenia at 2:40 P. M., Dayton at 3:20 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P. M., Indianapolis at 3:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 3:30, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland.

LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 1:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 5:20, Dayton at 6:00, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 3 P. M.

This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other, that it gives passengers abundance of time at Cleveland for meals, and then reach Cincinnati to connect with the fast and splendid U. S. Mail Steamers and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Louisville and all places down the Ohio River. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For through Tickets apply on board People's Line steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKESHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 8:50 P. M., Cleveland 8:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 3:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 9:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 9:45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and People's Line of Steamboats, from the foot of Cortlandt-st., from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:25 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:35 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION LINE—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 9 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with Road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

BLACK RIVER AND UTICA RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE UTICA FROM NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOT.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Monday, May 7, the Trains will run as follows:

FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Utica at 7:45 A. M., arrives at Trenton at 8:40. Returning, leaves Trenton at 9:30 A. M., arrives in Utica at 10:30, in time for the 10:30 A. M. train East, or the 11 A. M. train West, on the New-York Central Railroad.

SECOND EXPRESS TRAIN—Will commence running on Monday, May 28, and leave Utica at 11:30 A. M., arrives at Trenton at 12:10. Returning, leaves Trenton at 1:30 P. M., arriving at Utica in time for the 2:30 train West, or 2:45 and 3:45 train East on the New-York Central Railroad.

THIRD MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Utica at 3 P. M., after the arrival of the Express Train from the East on New-York Central Railroad, and arrives at Trenton at 3:50. Returning, leaves Trenton at 5:30 P. M., arriving at Utica at 6:35.

All Freight going North will be taken on the first train in the morning, and all freight going South will be taken on the last train in the afternoon. No train will run on Sunday.

A daily line of stages will run to Boonville from the 11:30 A. M. train, and to Denmark from 3 P. M. train, passing through the villages of Remsen, Alder Creek, Boonville, Talcottville, Turin, Houseville, Martinsburg, Lowville, and Denmark. Stages will also run from Boonville to connect at Trenton with the 9:30 A. M. train South, and from Denmark to connect with the 1:30 P. M. train South.

A regular line of omnibuses will run from the depot at Trenton to Trenton Falls, connecting with each train.

UTICA, May 3, 1855. S. KELLOGG, Vice President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train, will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Express, at 7:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 5 P. M. Accommodation Train, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 4 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 3:20, and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD—GREAT ROUTE FOR THE SUMMER TOURIST to Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Milwaukee, Chicago and all ports on Lake Michigan, in connection with the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad via Oswego or Buffalo and Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario. Parties of pleasure, and all persons en route to the above points, can obtain through tickets and all information concerning the route, by application at the office of the Company, No. 237 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers sts., to
CHAS. S. TAPPEN, General Agent.
A. BRUNEL, Superintendent, Toronto.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only line through to Montreal in one day, via 14 hours. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 7 A. M. Leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11 A. M., arrive at Rutland at 3 P. M.; Burlington, 4:40; Montreal, 9 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M., Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:40 P. M. arrive at Rutland at 9. Lodge and proceed North at 6 next morning.
I. V. BAKER, Sup't, T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, the Cars over the Flushing Railroad leave Flushing at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M., connecting with the steamer ISLAND CITY at Hunter's Point. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves New-York from Fulton Market slip, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M. Connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $3; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Eldridge.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 18	1855	Saturday, April 21	1855
Wednesday, May 2	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May 16	1855	Saturday, May 19	1855
Wednesday, May 30	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
Wednesday, June 13	1855	Saturday, June 16	1855
Wednesday, June 27	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July 25	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston......Wednesday, July 4.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston......Wednesday, July 18.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Aug. 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Aug. 15.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer UNION, Capt. E. ADAMS, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
Price of passage, first cabin......$120
Price of passage, second cabin......75
Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, June 28. For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, 55 Broadway.
N. B.—All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JANE McCALL and CATHERINE McCALL, in her own right, as well as Administratrix of all and singular the goods chattels and credits of MARY McCALL, deceased Plaintiffs, against WILLIAM CARLISLE, ELLEN CROW, MARY BLAKE, RICH'D CARLISLE, ANDREW CARLISLE, SAMUEL CARLISLE, Jr., ELIZABETH CARLISLE, MARY ANN CARLISLE, ALICE CARLISLE, SAMUEL CARLISLE, and WILLIAM BINGHAM.—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the above-named plaintiffs in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of Jan., 1855, as amended and now filed in said office, at the place aforesaid, on the 14th day of May, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, the plaintiffs' Attorney in this action, at his office, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Supreme Court, New-York, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 14, 1855. NELSON SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
my15-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY against ROBERT SCHUYLER, GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, GEORGE R. I. BOWDOIN, SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW AND RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD.—Summons.—To the defendant ROBERT SCHUYLER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 50 Wall-st., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1855. TRACY, POWERS & TALLMADGE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 50 Wall-st.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of June, 1855. TRACY, POWERS & TALLMADGE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
je26-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, against ROBERT SCHUYLER and GEORGE L. SCHUYLER.—Summons to the defendant ROBERT SCHUYLER.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 50 Wall-st., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible], with interest upon $144,261 53 from the thirtieth day of May, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1855.
TRACY, POWERS & TALLMADGE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 50 Wall-street.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of June, 1855. TRACY, POWERS & TALLMADGE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
je26-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SARKSTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 20 Gansevoort-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 18, 1855. JOE EASTON, Administrator.
my22-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH C. MORTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 118 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 7, 1855.
my8-law6mTu* THOMAS MORTON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE FRENCH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, JOSEPH FRENCH, at his place of business, Manhattan Gas Works, corner of Avenue C and 14th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated Jan. 29, 1855.
JOSEPH FRENCH, } Administrators.
JOHN HARRISON, }
ja30-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CONRAD STEINHAUER, late of the city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, corner of Montrose-av. and Leonard-st., in the late city of Williamsburg, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated Jan. 29, 1855.
ja30-law6mTu* JOHN MAERZ, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL T. MERRITT, late of the City of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his store, No. 30 Catharine-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 13, 1855. JOSEPH G. MERRITT, Administrator.
f6f-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. FELLOWS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of John Van Arsdale, No. 11 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 6, 1855.
JOHN VAN ARSDALE, Executor.
LAURA A. FELLOWS, Executrix.
j9-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES MALCOLM, late of Williamsburg, in the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN L. SIKES, Esq., corner of Nassau and Spruce-sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated March 24, 1855.
ABRAHAM TURNURE, } Executors.
WILLIAM A. COX, }
mh27-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. KING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Attorney at Law, No. 69 Wall-st., in the city of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1855.
RUFUS H. KING, } Executors.
JOSHUA J. KING, }
j9-law6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNLOP, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the store of JOHN L. BROWN, No. 204 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated April 11, 1855.
MARGARET DUNLOP, } Administrators.
JOHN L. BROWN, }
ap17-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EVAN DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, milkman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Jared Gilson, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1855. JARED GILSON, Administrator.
ELIZABETH DAVIS, Administratrix.
mh20-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN McARDLE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, corner of Park and Bedford-avs., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated April 3, 1855.
ALEXANDER UNDERHILL, } Executors.
CLARKSON UNDERHILL, }
[illegible]-law6mTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY against WILLIAM E. THORP, Charles G. Havens, James N. Wood, George E. Willis, Jeremiah Starks, James King, Mary Purcell, John G. Henry, Eliphalet Nott, Oscar Purdy, S. Cox, Alfred Cox, Austin E. Woodman, Ephraim De Witt, George Coles, Charles Pollock, Jr., Cyrus Frost, Cornelius F. Thompson, Henry Snyder, survivor of William J. Snyder, Charles Nevitt, Robert W. Lowber, William H. De Witt, Joseph V. Orvis, William Carbon Corson, Joseph Benton, Joseph Wardell, John Rooke, Benjamin Andrews, and John T. Henry, Jr.—To the above defendants and each of them, WILLIAM E. THORP and GEORGE E. WILLIS: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 60 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April —, 1855. FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, on the 11th day of April, 1855.—Dated May 28, 1855. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
je5-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—TERENCE DONNELLY, EDWARD C. DONNELLY, CHARLES H. DURNING and CHRISTOPHER C. HOLMES against JAMES DOUGHERTY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To JAMES DOUGHERTY, the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 33 Liberty-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and eighty dollars and fifteen cents, with interest on five dollars and eighty-six cents thereof, from the 15th day of November, 1854, and interest on one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eighteen cents thereof from 23d March, 1855, and with interest on the balance thereof, one hundred and thirty-five dollars and eleven cents, from 28th May, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 4, 1855. MILLER & DEVELIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 33 Liberty-st.
N. B.—The complaint above mentioned was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 9th day of May, 1855. MILLER & DEVELIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
my22-law6wT*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM O. MASSIE and NORMAN S. WALKER against THOMAS H. C. GRASTY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the Defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 74 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and eight dollars and sixty-one cents, with interest from the 6th day of June, 1855, besides the cost of this action.—Dated June 9, 1855.
G. MACCULLOCH MILLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 11th day of June, 1855.
G. MACCULLOCH MILLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
je 12-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—Kings County.—DAVID S. DRAPER and JOHN R. DEVLIN against ROBERT JEANES.—Summons for Relief.—To ROBERT JEANES, above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Court-st., City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 21, 1855. A. McCUE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
my22-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JOHN PHELAN, Jr., against WILLIAM M. BURGOYNE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To WILLIAM M. BURGOYNE, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Court, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 33 Liberty-st., in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and eighty-three dollars, besides the costs of this action, and ten per cent. thereon, as damages and interest from 1st day of February, 1855.—Dated New-York, 3 [illegible] 1855. MILLER & DEVELIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 21 day of May, 1855. MILLER & DEVELIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
my22-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HAYWOOD BUTLER, WILLIAM MILLER and HENRY PARKER, against THOMAS EDWARD PICKFORD and STEPHEN A. JOHNSON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and eighty-[illegible] dollars, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 12, 1855. TOWNSEND, DYETT & RAYMOND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
my22-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JAMES GREEN and WILLIAM H. PRICE against BENJAMIN DILLWORTH.—Summons for a money demand on contract. To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in New-York, on the 30th day of May, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and thirty-[illegible] dollars and fifty-four cents, with interest from the twentieth day of May, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1855.
my29-law6wTu* W. McDERMOT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of Westchester.—JAMES DROUGHT against PATRICK CANAEY and MARY ELLEN his wife, JOHN DILLON and ANN his wife, EDWARD DROUGHT and THOMAS DROUGHT.—Summons for Relief.—To EDWARD DROUGHT, one of the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 45 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 5, 1855.
HENRY W. CLARK, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je19-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Kings County.—JAMES CARSON BREVOORT, Trustee, &c., against HENRY CASTRO and AMELIA CASTRO, his wife, SAMUEL JAUDON and HENRY G. STEBBINS, composing the firm of S. JAUDON & Co., GUILLAUME WEBLE, RICHARD LATRICK, WILLIAM H. SMITH, JAMES H. YOUNG, JACOB R. SCHUYLER, WILLIAM W. CRANE.—Summons.—To HENRY CASTRO and AMELIA CASTRO, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 56 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 18, 1855. WM. ELLERY SEDGWICK, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je19-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—PETER W. HOAGLAND against JAMES H. SALISBURY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 110 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of the summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred dollars and interest thereon from the 20th day of November, 1854, and the further sum of eighty-four dollars and fifty-two cents, with interest from the 1st day of February, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March [illegible], 1855. WM. W. NORTHROP, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above named action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the 29th day of May, 1855. WM. W. NORTHROP, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je19-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN H. WELLS and HENRY A. BOSTWICK, Plaintiffs, against ENOCH VREELAND and others, Defendants.—Summons for relief—Com. not ser.—To the defendant, CALEB MORGAN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 18th day of June, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 56 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 18, 1855.
BONELL, WILLARD & ANDERSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
je19-law6wTu*

BY ORDER OF HON. J. E. McVANE, COUNTY JUDGE OF ESSEX COUNTY.—Notice is hereby published of an order requiring all the creditors of ALANSON WILDER, of Lewis, Essex County, New-York, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office, in the town of Elizabethtown, in said County, on the 3d day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts according to the provisions of the Statute [illegible]. Dated [illegible] 1855. KELLOGG & HALE, Attorneys for Insolvent, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 20 Gouverneur-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of April, 1855.
JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Administrator.
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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

That Dog Pound—Onslaught on the Canines.—Many a dog who but yesterday lived and moved and had his dinner, will never live nor move nor have his dinner again.

The declaration of war, made against them some days since, went into operation yesterday, and before the sun had set many an unmuzzled poodle or mastiff experienced the rigors of the law, by "durance vile" at the pound in Thirty-fifth-street, on the banks of the East River. There, during the day, no less than 311 dogs were brought captive by vigilant (?) policemen and dirty urchins, ambitious of the reward of 50 cents given for every seizure. Dogs were there of every species, from the lady's poodle, fed on tit-bit and bonbon, to the Bowery bull-dog, bred on kicks and fed on garbage.

No distinction was made between them. They were all chained in close proximity, awaiting to be ransomed by their owners, or fall victims to the rigors of the law. Some of them awaited their fate with stoical indifference, while others, more fearful of their danger, howled most piteously and unceasingly for mercy. Many of them were ransomed by the interposition of friends and the sum of $2; but many others, dogged to the very last by their persecutors, submitted to a fate which we all "dread but dwell upon." At least thirty so perished—many of them young and innocent of crime—and many more will see keen to-day meet the same fate.

Barnum, who thought we were "all going to the dogs," because our Chief of Police might prove a Britisher, has not succeeded in being the dog's friend so far as to remove their ruthless chief executioner from office, for Mackellar still controls the fate of canine thousands. He is still interested in that Dog Pound, an office which seems not to have blunted his feelings, for he has this year adopted many improvements in the construction and arrangements of the pound, and a more humane mode for putting an end to the existence of the doomed captives. Instead of permitting them to be killed in the public streets as heretofore, all dogs must be brought to the pound alive, and be there detained till sunset of the day on which they arrived, after which time, if not redeemed, they are thrown into a raised and temporary wooden reservoir filled with water, and thus drowned.

But notwithstanding these humane arrangements, that deprive in some measure death and its sting, the drowning of the dogs is not a very pleasant sight. But still it is better that such should be their end than that our worthy citizens should live in fear of a bite. Better indeed that New-York, like Venice, should be dog(e)less, than that there should be any occasion to try the last new and infallible remedy for hydrophobia.

Coffee Raised on Long Island.

A Long Island friend, Jonathan G. Koughs, Esq., writes us that he has succeeded in getting up a couple of rows—ten yards long—of the best old Java Coffee this Spring. He sowed the dry berry in drills, having first soaked them in ashes and water for an hour. When the plants were an inch above the surface he stuck a row of oak scrags for them to climb on. Favored by alternate heat and rains they have come on finely, and the berries are nearly ready to be gathered.

A curious habit prevails in that region—of boiling them when green and tender and serving up with roast lamb, and they say they have a delicious flavor and are very wholesome.

One who looked in upon our friend's garden, spread the ridiculous story that they were nothing but "Marrowfat Peas!" But our friend will take oath that his Coffee is precisely the article he has seen sold in Barclay-street, bought ground at 18 cents the pound, and drunk at sixpence the cup in our finest Restaurants.

White Soap Stone Company.

In response to a notice signed by the Trustees of the above Company, a *few* of the Stockholders met yesterday, at the office, No. 73 Pine-street, for the purpose of increasing the Capital Stock of said Company to $70,000. No statement of the affairs of the Company was rendered, but it was unanimously resolved to issue $20,000 of new stock, making the entire capital as above stated, the said amount to be issued only in such sums as shall be required for the working of the quarry.

We subsequently obtained a statement from Mr. Charles Hopkins, Secretary, and one of the Trustees. He said that two parties are desirous of taking up the entire amount of the new issue, but that the company will not allow it (?) as it would be unfair to the majority of the stockholders, as not giving them a chance at this investment. It was therefore resolved to allow the first issue to stand over for subscription for ten days. He considered that if the stock should be put on the market it would be worth considerable above par, but it is not desirable to have any in the concern but capitalists who can be trusted to in case of want of means; he bases his estimate of the value upon the property and its almost apparent results; the quarry is in North Carolina, 150 miles from seaboard, and at a place, the name of which he did not feel inclined to tell us, to which slack water navigation will be shortly opened, bringing the quarry within three-quarters of a mile from navigable waters. The basis of the original stock issue ($50,000) was 1,100 acres of land, of which the mineral right and right of way is held, and 50 acres held in fee simple purchased at a cost to the Company, but paid for in stock chiefly of $32,000.

☞ Flour is falling yet, slowly but surely. A month ago the brands sold at $10 50 which now are to be had at $8 50. If the melancholy depression keeps on another month, most, if any of us can afford to eat bread. Loaves, of course, come out of the baker's shops no larger than before, nor should they yet, for slam holds just as high as ever.

A $2,500 Check Found.

On the 16th instant, about midday, a young and poor boy, but honest, as the sequel shows, found in Wall-street a check drawn by Mills & Thompson, for $2,500, dated that day, and payable to bearer. The check was taken by him to the store of the drawers, who, we are informed, are very respectable merchants of this City, and delivered up to one of the members of the firm, who, being aware of the place of employment of the finder, informed the latter that he would call and see him in three or four days.—*Evening Post.*

The *Post* neglects to inform its readers whether or not the gentleman called!

☞ A gentleman in a communication to the Mayor suggests the propriety of spreading chloride of lime in stagnant pools and unhealthy localities.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—June 25.
Before Hon. Justice Morris.

In re Keissler on Habeas Corpus.—This was the case of the sailor of a Hamburg bark, noticed before in the Times, who was arrested by the United States Marshal on the requisition of the Consul of Hamburg, and brought before Judge Morris on *habeas corpus*.

He is sought to be carried to Europe to be tried there for mutiny, and his arrest and detention by the Marshal was justified by the treaty of June, 1853, between the United States and the Hanseatic cities, giving the Consular agents of either country power to settle the differences between the captains and the crews.

The matter was quite fully argued by Mr. Nash for the prisoner, and Mr. John Anthon for the Consul, and a decision was this morning rendered by the Judge. He held that there was no convention authorizing the Consul to imprison within our territory for revolt committed on the high seas, and that the United States Marshal has no right to order such imprisonment. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

DECISIONS.

Bryson vs. Waring.—Motion granted, without costs to either party, with leave to plaintiff to proceed to make defendant's bill of particulars more specific.

Morris vs. Curtiss.—Motion denied with $5 costs.

Wyman vs. Hart.—Application must be made to the Supreme Court General Term for permission.

Jones vs. Lacillow.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.
Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Carpenter vs. LeMert.—Order of arrest discharged, with $10 costs.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Hopkins vs. Tuttle et al.—Motion granted with $5 costs.

[Advertisement.]

Columbia College.—The concluding examination of the classes in this College will begin on Monday next, 2d July, and last until Tuesday, 10th July. They are held in the College Chapel, and we have the authority of the President for saying that it will be gratifying to the Faculty of the College to find these examinations attended by parties interested in such subjects. The details will be found in the advertisement.

The Annual Commencement will take place at Niblo's on Wednesday, 11th July.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Summer Under Garments and Hosiery of every description, and at the very lowest price, will be found at

RANKIN'S OLD STAND NO. 104 BOWERY.

Special attention is invited at this season to the

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-VESTS,

originally introduced at our establishment several years since, and which have been universally approved for their lightness, elasticity, durability and cheapness.

A. Rankin & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Here is Health for All! Yes! For All!—This noble remedy, acting as it does immediately on the main springs of life, restores health when failing, energy and vigor to the system when flagging, in a manner superior to any medicine ever made known to the world. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all Druggists; at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The World's "Medical Congress," composed of Graduates from the most popular Universities on both Continents, most of whom have had extensive practice in well-known European and American Hospitals, &c., are attending to patients daily, at the regular session hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Dr. Root or his Assistant, can be consulted at all hours of the day and evening. H. K. Root, M. D., Superintendent, No. 512 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Notice.—The sale of 115 Villa Sites at Fort Hamilton, advertised to come off on Monday, the 25th, is adjourned till Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, in consequence of the weather. The same accommodation will there be provided to those desiring to attend. For full particulars, free tickets, maps, &c., apply to James W. Barker or J. T. Moulton, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-street.

[Advertisement.]

Chills and Fever.—To prevent the injurious effects of this disease upon the system, it is necessary to break it up immediately, and afterwards protect the system against its return.

Rushton's new remedy will accomplish this with more certainty than anything hitherto known.

Rushton's, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 243 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. Curtis will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Light, Newton & Bradbury's superior Pianos, and Goodman & Baldwin's Double-bank Melodeons, suitable for Churches, equal to an Organ of eight stops; price only $200. Two very good French Piccolo Pianos for sale. Pianos and Melodeons to let.

Colburn & Nash, Agents, No. 423 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Oak Hall Notice.—The season being advanced we have determined to make a still greater reduction in prices for our new stock of fashionable Summer clothing, for men and boys.

Oak Hall, De Groot & Son,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Double Action Harp, by Brown.—Been used eight months; price, $500, will be sold for $330.

Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Blake's Patent Fire-Proof Paint, No. 119 Pearl-street.—See under head of Paints.

LONG ISLAND.

Festivals.

On Thursday evening next, the ladies of the New-England Congregational Church, South Ninth-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, give a Strawberry Festival, the proceeds to be devoted to liquidating the debt against the Church. On the same evening, at the Odeon, the ladies interested in the Grace Mission Church hold a festival and fair.

Timely.

We observe that a new supply of drinking cups has been attached to the pumps throughout Brooklyn. This may be considered a very timely and appropriate move, in view of the approaching season of "dryness," and has probably been suggested by the anticipation of a more than ordinary demand on and after the coming Fourth.

Mistake.

On Sunday week last (not Tuesday) Mr. Oliver, of Hempstead, (not Oliver A. Miller) was not (not *was*) seriously injured by a man out of his employ, (not in it,) who, while intoxicated, did not stab him. We are happy to say Mr. Miller was not at all hurt.

The Liquor Traffic in Brooklyn.

The motion to quash the indictment against Ezekiel Baldwin, for selling liquor since the 1st of May last by the glass, was set aside in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday. Defendant will plead to the indictment this day, to which time the Court adjourned.

☞ Pickpockets abound in Brooklyn at the present time; several persons had small sums of money abstracted from their pockets while crossing or leaving the ferries in the crowd, and two ladies were robbed in the Brooklyn Market—one of $50, and the other of $60.

☞ Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Brooklyn, has received and accepted a call from the Corporation of Trinity Church, New-York, to become an assistant minister. He will have charge of the magnificent chapel on Fifth-avenue.

☞ *The Putnam Base Ball Club, of Brooklyn,* have accepted a challenge to play a match with the Astoria Club, at that place, on Thursday next.

☞ Mayor Hall fined driver of hack No. 77, of Brooklyn, Saturday, $5, for using abusive language to a lady. Served him right.

☞ Fifty-five deaths occurred in Brooklyn during the week ending June 23.

Launch.

Thomas S. Marvell, of Newburg, will launch from his ship-yard on Thursday, 28th inst., a clipper schooner of 275 tons, to be called the *Blackfish.* Her owners are John Bigler, Esq., of Newburg, Van Brunt & Slaght, of this City, and others. She is designed for the South American trade, and will be commanded by Capt. John Reeves, of Long Island.

☞ The Police of Brooklyn made 65 arrests during the 48 hours ending yesterday morning. More than three-fourths of these arrests were made for drunkenness or causes arising from the use of intoxicating liquors.

NEW-JERSEY.

Found Drowned.

On Monday morning the body of an unknown sea-faring man was found floating in the water, in the stream off Jersey City. He is supposed to have belonged on board of the steamer *Gulf Stream,* and to have been drowned in attempting to escape from her. A man jumped overboard from her to swim ashore, and was heard to cry for help, and it was believed that he was drowned. Justice Gardner viewed the body, and caused its interment in the Bergen Cemetery.

Thefts.

Thieves continue their depredations in and about Jersey City. A horse was stolen on Sunday night from a stable on Bergen Hill.

MARRIED.

At Anderson, S. C., June 5, by Rev. J. Scott Murray, Samuel Maverick Van Wyck, of Pendleton, S. C., to Margaret C. Broyles, daughter of Dr. O. R. Broyles, of the former place.

At Wantage, N. J., June 20, by Rev. Sylvester Cooke, Mr. William W. Rose, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Hannah E. Cooper, of the former place.

At Croton, Conn., June 20, William J. Wallace to Miss Euphemia Everett, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, June 25, James Patterson, aged 26 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, June 27, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 15 Hubert-st.

In this City, on Sunday evening, June 24, of lingering illness, H. Elizabeth, widow of the late C. B. Allaire, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, R. Follett, and brothers-in-law, James Dickson and George M. Rusher, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, June 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother James R. Smith, No. 26 West 18th-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, June 24, Catharine M. Olwell, wife of Matthew Olwell, aged 42 years, 8 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 11 St. Luke's-place, Leroy-st., at 9½ o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, June 27. Funeral services at St. Joseph's Church. Her remains will be interred in Eleventh-st. Cemetery.

In this City, on Thursday morning, June 22, William, son of John W. and Annie Kirby, aged 3 years and 3 months.

In Brooklyn, June 25, Mary Angus, at Washington-av., aged 74 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Williamsburg, on Monday morning, after a severe illness, Mrs. Margaret Lyon, aged 42 years, daughter of the late John Thompson.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, in Wilson-st., first door from Lee av., this day, (Tuesday,) June 26, at 4 P. M.

At Yorkville, on Sunday, June 24, after a long illness, George Horn, aged 28 years, son-in-law of the late Joseph Keeler.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday afternoon, June 26, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 108 86th st., between 3d and 4th avs. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

At Rahway, N. J., on First-day afternoon, June 24, Miriam, wife of Joseph O. Laffery.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, at that place, on Fourth-day, June 27, at 11½ o'clock A. M. The cars will leave foot of Cortlandt-st., at 10 o'clock.

At Norwalk, Conn., June 14, Martha J., wife of Henry L. Reynolds, of Mobile, and daughter of the late Henry Thomas, of Norwich, Conn., aged 29 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 25.

$6,000 U. S. Coup. 6s, '68	119½	300 Gardiner Gold Mine	1½
5,000 Missouri 6s	s30 97	315 N. Y. Central R. R.	101½
8,000 do	s30 97½	100 do	b60 101½
10,000 do	s10 97½	100 do	b30 101½
14,000 do	s30 97	250 do	b30 101½
2,000 do	97½	50 do	b10 101½
12,500 Louisiana 6s	s3 94	50 do	101½
11,000 California 7s, '70	91	132 Michigan Cen. R. R.	101
1,000 Har. 1st Mort. Bds.	89	100 do	s30 101½
1,000 Har. 2d M. Bonds	80	100 do	b30 101½
5,000 Erie Con. Bds. '71	88½	50 do	b15 101½
10,000 Erie Bds '75	s3 91½	50 Clev. & Pitts'g R. R.	54
5,000 do	b30 91½	50 Galena & Chi. R. R.	109
5,000 H. R. 2d M. Bs	b30 77½	5 Erie Railroad	53
10,000 do	b30 77	100 do	s10 52½
5,000 Pan. Bds. 2d issue	103½	50 do	53
24,000 do	103½	400 do	s3 52½
26,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	83½	300 do	53
1,000 do	83½	100 do	s3 52½
10,000 do	83½	100 do	s30 52½
6,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bs. w'out pv.	79½	150 do	52½
14,000 Ill. Freeland Bonds	83	100 do	b30 52½
2,500 N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bs.	92½	150 do	52½
10 American Ex. Bank	115	100 do	s30 52½
10 Hanover Bank	103½	50 do	52½
12 Corn Exchange Bank	105	50 do	s30 52½
5 Commonwealth Bank	100	270 do	52½
5 U. S. Trust Co.	111	350 do	b60 53
100 Canton Co.	28	100 do	52½
100 do	28	250 do	b10 52½
100 do	s60 27½	200 do	b10 52½
200 do	27½	300 Harlem Railroad	b60 29½
250 Nic. Transit Co.	s3 17	100 do	b60 29½
50 do	b10 17½	100 do	c 29
100 do	b10 17½	100 do	b30 29½
125 Cumberland Coal Co.	c 31½	200 Reading Railroad	b3 92½
175 do	c 31½	200 do	92½
100 do	b60 31½	10 Hudson River R. R.	41
100 do	s30 31½	25 Panama Railroad	s3 103½
100 do	31½	100 do	s3 103½
100 do	s30 31½	60 Cl. & Tol. R. R.	s3 72
100 do	c 31½	10 do	72
100 do	s60 31½	10 do	72
100 do	31½	34 do	72
100 do	b60 31½	50 do	b30 72
100 do	31½	200 do	s30 72
100 do	b3 31½	60 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	92
200 do	s3 31½	50 do	b3 97
200 Hampshire Coal Co.	12½	100 Mil. & & M. L. R. R.	100

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. Nicolay:

$6,000 Pittsburg City 6s .... Int. added	80
6,000 L. E., Wa. and St. L. R. R., 1st m. int. ad.	90
4,000 Mil. and Water'n R. R., 1st m., int. ad.	95
2,000 Chicago and Miss. R. R., 2d mort. do.	70
2,000 Ft. W'ne and South'n R. R. Real Es. do.	70
7,000 Breckenridge Coal Co. Certificate	$1,420
7,000 Breckenridge Coal Co.	1,400
20 shares Ohio Railroad	1
170 shares New-York and Erie Railroad	52½
2,400 shares Gold Hill Mining Co.	1
100 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co.	12
10 shares Knickerbocker Ice Co.	100½

Simeon Draper's regular semi-weekly sale of bonds and stocks will take place to-morrow at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$800 Virginia 6s	100	50 Nicar. Trans. Co.	s3 17
1,000 New York Cen. 7s	102	40 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	54
21,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	s3 83½	300 Harlem Railroad	29
10,000 do	83½	100 do	b30 29½
1,000 Ill. Freeland Bds	83	100 do	29
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds. without privilege	79½	100 Erie Railroad	b10 53
17 Continental Bank	110	300 do	52½
100 Canton Company	s3 27½	100 do	52½
100 do	27½	100 do	52½
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	b30 31½	100 do	b30 52½
200 do	31½	50 do	s3 52½
200 do	b60 31½	100 do	52½
225 do	31	400 Reading Railroad	92
200 do	b3 30½	5 Hudson R. Railroad	41
100 do	s30 30	10 Gal. & Chicago R. R.	109
100 N. Y. Central R. R.	b60 101½	24 do	109
50 do	101½	25 Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	72

Monday, June 25—P. M.

The Weekly Official Bank Averages to Saturday last, June 23, show the following changes from the previous statements of the 16th June:

Increase in Loans and Discounts	$929,040
Decrease in Specie	273,930
Decrease in Circulation	116,509
Increase in Deposits	1,263,681

The changes are not important in the present state of the Gold supply. The Loans and Deposits have both gone up on the increased volume of business in Wall-street, as noticed this morning in our review of the heavy transactions at the Stock Board and Merchants' Exchange last week. Including the regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Dec. 30.	June 16.	June 23.
Loans	$81,053,697	$93,100,385	$94,029,425
Specie	12,076,147	14,978,559	14,705,629
Circulation	7,075,860	7,452,161	7,335,653
Deposits	63,838,030	77,849,454	79,113,135
In Sub-Treasury	2,362,000	2,351,289	1,307,541

The other California packet, June 1, *via* Panama, arrived at an early hour this forenoon. She delivered a Gold freight of $1,052,000, to more than the usual number of consignees, and a large mail. The latter contained $240,000 Gold drafts on the United States Sub-Treasury in this City, of which $94,000 were presented to-day. The present semi-monthly receipts of Gold are by far the heaviest we have had since the February break-up among the San Francisco bankers. The total is not far from two and a quarter millions, including a very moderate estimate for the 1,200 passengers who reached here by the two steamers:

Star of the West delivered	$626,000
George Law delivered	1,052,000
Treasury drafts in mail	240,000
Gold in hands of passengers	300,000
Total by steamers June 1	$2,218,000

The deposits of Gold Dust made to-day in the United States Assay-Office were on no less than eighty different amounts, many of them in small sums which had nothing to do with the freight-lists of the steamers. The Money and Mining accounts afforded by the San Francisco *Shipping List*—the best advised newspaper authority—are decidedly more encouraging than by the previous packets.

The Stock Market to-day was irregular in prices, and unsettled in the tone of dealings. The Road shares were nearly all better at the early session of the Brokers' Board, with a fair amount of business in Erie, New-York Central, Harlem and some of the Western shares. The last were 4 ℘ cent. better on Southern Michigan, and 3 ℘ cent. on Galena, from the closing bills on Saturday, and the reaction in favor of Cleveland and Pittsburg was equal to 5 ℘ cent. State Stocks were a little weaker, while U. S. 6s, 1868, sold up to 119½ ℘ cent. The principal Railway Bond transactions were in Illinois Centrals at 83½@¾, and Panamas at 103½. The former continue to meet a steady demand, and prices are well sustained. At the afternoon Board the general market closed dull, with a falling off of ¼ ℘ cent. in Erie and New-York Central shares, and ¼@½ in Cumberland Coal. The Western Road Stocks further improved ½ on Galena, and there were sales of Toledo at 99, being within ½ ℘ cent. of the top rate of last week. The Money Market undergoes very little change in discounts, but is a little more active in demand loans, on account of the heavy business doing among the Stock Brokers. This is also perceptibly felt in the daily interexchanges of the Banks at the Clearing House, where the aggregate clearances to-day amounted to $20,904,000. Hence, too, the increased movement of last week in the Loans and Deposits of the City Banks. There was not much done to-day in Foreign Exchanges for the Collins' steamer on Wednesday. The California steamers afford a good supply of Gold bars, most of which will be ready for export by this opportunity, if the Bankers should find it their interest to remit largely. Early next week the Sub-Treasury will disburse $850,000 U. S. Interest on the Public Debt.

The crop and harvest news from nearly every section of the country continues to look well, and our General Markets, it will have been noticed for a week or ten days past, show an important decline in the staple of Flour. The Cattle Market also feels the effect of the near prospect of increased supplies of fresh meats. The Family Markets are abundantly supplied with Fruits and Green Vegetables. The Foreign demand for Indian Corn, which has reached the high figure of 54 shillings sterling the quarter in Liverpool, keeps up the price here, and very large quantities are taken for export. We understand that the Corn crop throughout the Southern and Southwestern States looks usually fine, and we hear few or no complaints from the West of any of the grain crops. Cotton on the uplands of Georgia and South Carolina, and in South Alabama, is well advanced. The season has thus far been highly favorable in most Southern localities both for Corn and Cotton.

CITY FINANCES OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Debt.—10 ℘ cents of 1851	$1,500,000	
Less Sinking Fund	126,059	$1,382,941
7 ℘ cents School, of 1854		60,000
3 ℘ cent. Scrip, unfunded		50,000
10 ℘ cents Fire, of 1855		300,000
Mortgage on City Hall		27,000
Floating debt to be funded		1,500,000
Total to July, 1855		$3,319,941
Resources.—Taxables $52,000,000.		
Tax List, $1,118,000; good for		$600,000
Licences		190,000
Fines and wharf rents		26,000
Annual total		$946,000
Interest on Debt	$278,600	
Sinking Fund	75,000	
City expenses	291,400	
Contingencies	110,000	$755,000
Annual surplus		$191,000

CITY BANK CAPITAL—JUNE 25.
Reported by the Managers of the Clearing House.

Old Banks.	Date of Charter.	Capital.
*Bank of New-York	1791	$2,000,000
Manhattan Company	1799	2,050,000
Merchants' Bank	1805	1,490,000
*Mechanics' Bank	1810	2,000,000
*Union Bank	1811	1,500,000
*Bank of America	1812	2,000,000
*Phenix Bank	1812	1,200,000
City Bank	1812	1,000,000
North River Bank	1821	655,000
*Tradesmen's Bank	1823	600,000
Fulton Bank	1824	600,000
*Chemical Bank	1824	300,000
Dry Dock Bank	1825	200,000
Merchants' Exchange Bank	1826	1,235,000
National Bank	1829	750,000
*Butchers' and Drovers' Bank	1830	500,000
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	1830	200,000
*Greenwich Bank	1830	200,000
Leather Manufacturers' Bank	1832	600,000
Seventh Ward Bank	1833	500,000
Bank of the State of New-York	1836	2,000,000

*Renewed by Association under general law.

Original Associations.	Date.	Capital.
American Exchange Bank	1838	$3,000,000
Mechanics' Banking Association	1838	632,000
Bank of Commerce	1839	5,000,000
Bowery Bank	1847	350,650
Broadway Bank	1849	600,000
Ocean Bank	1849	1,000,000
Mercantile Bank	1849	1,000,000
Pacific Bank	1850	422,700
Bank of the Republic	1851	1,500,000
Chatham Bank	1851	450,000
People's Bank	1851	412,500
Bank of North America	1851	1,000,000
Hanover Bank	1851	1,000,000
Irving Bank	1851	300,000
Metropolitan Bank	1851	2,000,000
New-York Exchange Bank	1851	130,000
Citizens' Bank	1851	400,000
Grocers' Bank	1851	300,000
Nassau Bank	1852	500,000
East River Bank	1852	413,050
Market Bank	1852	630,000
St. Nicholas Bank	1852	500,000
Shoe and Leather Bank	1852	600,000
Corn Exchange Bank	1853	914,000
Continental Bank	1853	1,500,000
Bank of the Commonwealth	1853	750,000
Oriental Bank	1853	300,000
Marine Bank	1853	300,000
Atlantic Bank	1853	250,000
Island City Bank	1853	209,300
Bull's Head Bank	1854	173,380
Total 52 Banks, Capital		$48,633,680

The Panama Route.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your money article of the 23d June, you state that the suggestions made by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Committee, in respect to the Nicaragua Co. transit between the Atlantic and Pacific, could not be more preposterous, and add, it would be "folly" for the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. to divert their steamers from Panama to San Juan.

For your information, and that of your readers, enclosed is the abstract from the report named, and I am persuaded your sense of courtesy and justice will prompt you to give it them—it seems alike due to the Committee and to our Stockholders:

"Your Committee, believing that the interest of stockholders required it, with the approval of your President, addressed a note to the President of the Panama Railroad Company, asking a conference as to the rates of transit now charged this Company for tickets re-sold or issued to passengers by our line of steamships, viz.: $25 per head, with 100 pounds baggage, for a distance of forty-eight miles. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Headley and Coit on the part of the Panama Railroad Company, met in conference. Your Committee urged upon them the consideration that our line furnished three-quarters to seven-eighths of their whole passenger business; that the rate of fare was sixteen times greater than the maximum rate of three cents, charged on some few of the railroads in the United States; and that the percentage was even greater upon the average rate of fares charged, whilst in point of cost many of the roads in the United States averaged one-half of that of the Panama Railroad; beside, with the Panama Railroad, its business was hardly developed, and yet it had earned, and was earning largely upon its capital, whilst, with the steamship interest, it had failed to pay dividends for two years; in fact, their capital had been impaired; the whole burden of competition with another route had fallen on it, and, in part, that route comprised the ownership of an inter-oceanic communication, and to that extent the competition was with it, though the whole burden was thrown upon the steamship interest exclusively.

Your Committee left with the assurance that this subject would have the consideration of the Directors of the Panama Railroad Company, and probably a decision had in time for the present report. They doubt not the equity of a reduction in the rate of fare, and a *pro rata* division between their road and steamships will commend itself to the judgment of that interest under the relation in which the two routes between this and California stand to each other; and they had hoped for a decision ere the close of this report.

The railroad and steamship interest should, so far as is practicable, be kept in harmony and union, and where the standard minimum rates of fare exist, a liberal rate should be paid to the Panama Railroad; but over fifty-eight cents per mile your Committee deem exorbitant. If persisted in, it may be well worthy your consideration how far the best interests of steamships would be promoted by running to San Juan, and saving some 700 miles, (equal to about three days' coaling and victualing on the Pacific side,) and whether a practicable arrangement could be made with the Nicaragua Company to this end. The expense of removal from one route to the other would be insignificant, in comparison with the saving by decreased running expenses of our steamships; on the other hand, the advantages and disadvantages of the respective routes of travel and freight, the rate of transit between the two oceans, would be well weighed and considered.

It has been urged upon your Committee by stockholders of the Panama Railroad, that by adhering to competition, the Nicaragua line of steamers would necessarily be forced to run to Panama; but your Committee cannot see the force of the position, as it respects the *steamship interest*, except that is may continue and lengthen the non dividend period, for an indefinite time. Your Committee learn that, in certain quarters, it is asserted that they have gone beyond the scope of their powers in negotiating in this matter; it may be so, but in the spirit of your proceedings they find their justification, as also in the consideration that a majority of your managers are recognized as Directors and interested in the Panama Railroad, and that this, added to the rate charged, (on 18,000 people, equal to $450,000 per annum,) has been a source of much comment and complaint from many of your number, although all have looked upon the construction of this great highway between these two oceans, as an object worthy of their admiration, and with a willingness to cherish it, by reasonably large fares, in this its relative infancy,—yet the capital embarked in it should not ask too large a transit to the detriment of steamships. We hope and believe the considerations named will appear alike to the justice and liberality of its patrons.

Your Committee recommend that this negotiation with the Panama Railroad Company should be continued by your Board of Directors, with a view promptly to make equitable arrangement with the Panama Railroad Company, and if unsuccessful, recommending stockholders to reconsider it."

I agree in your opinion that the effect upon the shares of the Panama Railroad, if attributable to this paragraph, is quite uncalled for, and that they should be well remunerated for this transit. The views of the Committee speak for themselves on that point—no one can fail to admit their liberality.

The steamship owners can surely judge as to the "folly" or propriety of a transfer from Panama to San Juan, so soon as the Panama Railroad Company refuse an abatement from the $25 per head, or 58 cents per mile charged for transit over their road.

If a change should be made, and the "folly" be proven, the consequences would be on the shoulders of steamboat owners, and would not be irremediable, for their boats could again return to Panama, if circumstances and experience warranted it.

Stockholders should, and would, doubtless, weigh well the importance of a change;—on the one hand $30,000 or $40,000 outlay in expenses necessary to removal; on the other, if the Nicaragua Company took one passenger at $10 instead of $25 now paid Panama Railroad, the saving of $15 per head on 20,000 passengers is equal to $300,000 saving per annum; the saving of six days on each voyage equal to about some $7,000 or $8,000, which, on 24 voyages per year, reaches the sum of $168,000, apart from the saving of wear and tear of steamers, viz.: six days' active service each and every voyage. These savings certainly would equal $500,000 per annum.

You say some other association or individual would soon supply the place of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers if withdrawn—*perhaps* they might.

But it would require $1,000,000 to put four steamers on the Pacific, and $500,000 working capital in coals, &c., and about $500,000 for Atlantic steamers, say, in all, $2,000,000. With the stock of the Nicaragua Company at 18 per cent., the Pacific Mail Steamship Company stock at 80 per cent., and the United States Mail Steamship Company stock at 25 per cent., (not to mention *improved prospects* from addition to present surplus tonnage in the trade, especially on the Pacific,) the prospect would be a *charming* one for this $2,000,000 of new capital.

Should the Panama Railroad Company or individuals embark in such an investment, I am of opinion the *effect* would be sensibly seen and felt on the *stock* of the one or the capital of the other.

My *fears* have never been excited, that the Panama Railroad Company would be "subsidized" to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; he must have been an unobservant stockholder whose nerves were thus excited.

A PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. STOCKHOLDER.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JUNE 23.

Names of Banks.	Av's am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av's am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circul'n.	Av's am't of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank	$6,495,316	$778,261	$236,130	$5,028,911
Atlantic Bank	815,440	85,526	98,741	442,825
Bk. of America	4,707,427	1,375,608	163,837	4,101,681
Bk. of Commerce	7,338,346	1,482,371	2,165	5,690,614
Bk. Commonwealth	1,082,730	154,472	77,422	979,956
Bk. of New-York	2,632,781	505,357	287,704	2,626,784
Bk. of N. America	1,824,121	211,690	[illegible]	1,382,714
Bk. of the Republic	2,264,914	226,543	[illegible]	1,855,587
Bk. St. New-York	3,311,300	862,156	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowery Bank	1,014,888	81,627	170,193	815,267
Broadway Bank	1,287,660	136,318	202,749	1,582,472
Bull's Head Bank	[illegible]	14,368	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bank	1,575,298	131,099	231,793	1,114,745
Chatham Bank	835,387	38,936	[illegible]	587,739
Chemical Bank	1,424,037	226,794	177,092	1,390,619
Citizens' Bank	747,973	67,343	108,549	600,830
City Bank	1,753,749	186,872	25,661	1,281,122
Continental Bank	2,830,744	274,591	77,697	1,273,310
Corn Exch. Bank	1,630,731	146,811	97,379	1,164,275
East River Bank	838,802	41,001	84,003	396,456
Fulton Bank	1,491,365	221,758	129,965	1,345,897
Greenwich Bank	631,614	33,287	[illegible]	455,238
Grocers' Bank	647,400	130,140	95,307	638,278
Hanover Bank	1,319,689	107,004	114,361	710,465
Island City Bank	398,094	46,773	89,049	312,699
Irving Bank	497,375	88,613	98,974	423,905
Leather Manuf. Bk.	1,863,294	263,229	266,294	1,461,438
Manhattan Co.	4,245,110	622,601	245,773	2,541,546
Marine Bank	820,961	88,494	95,623	573,764
Market Bank	1,169,267	107,949	112,467	979,450
Mechanics' Bank	4,650,609	801,099	469,455	3,549,462
Mech. Bank'g Asso.	1,130,000	118,693	154,741	787,114
Mech. & Trad. Bank	772,075	68,161	190,167	576,150
Mercantile Bank	2,109,719	157,084	82,721	1,407,458
Merchants' Bank	4,989,120	1,082,897	262,906	4,221,367
Merch. Exch. Bank	2,444,352	184,986	223,451	1,632,421
Metropolitan Bank	5,522,756	245,026	105,696	4,417,204
Nassau Bank	979,649	108,183	102,890	[illegible]
National Bank	1,468,941	192,215	178,770	970,249
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	404,711	21,637	64,802	149,308
N. Y. Exch. Bank	228,080	10,639	111,747	154,194
North River Bank	1,288,018	61,351	170,098	727,718
Ocean Bank	1,221,268	139,266	[illegible]	736,037
Oriental Bank	576,781	59,694	91,185	385,871
Pacific Bank	882,756	61,719	114,785	613,657
People's Bank	809,090	61,910	122,493	668,585
Phenix Bank	2,339,620	403,314	89,500	2,252,772
St. Nicholas Bank	690,150	57,086	91,345	402,149
Seventh Ward Bank	1,178,383	128,112	152,471	827,120
Shoe & Leather Bk.	1,328,695	141,813	181,660	971,157
Tradesmen's Bank	1,138,528	107,951	238,130	869,437
Union Bank	2,616,709	394,764	186,021	2,461,035

FOOTINGS.

Loans and Dis	$94,029,425	Circulation	$7,335,653
Specie	14,705,629	Deposits	79,113,135

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

Banks.	Loans June 16.	Loans June 11.	Specie June 16.	Specie June 11.
Citizens' Bank	3,229,942	2,307,167	1,691,636	1,685,709
Canal Bank	1,604,385	1,694,377	713,636	749,416
Louisiana	2,437,901	2,445,896	2,050,972	1,919,299
Louisiana State	2,186,637	2,262,391	1,894,820	1,926,967
Mech. & Traders'	1,042,201	1,077,470	222,245	226,296
B'k of N. Orleans	1,067,280	1,099,590	292,000	281,006
Southern Bank	352,964	360,493	144,125	142,987
Union Bank	877,285	876,131	318,557	315,682
Total	13,803,809	13,863,401	6,859,974	6,949,368
	Decrease..$[illegible]		Decrease..$[illegible]	

CASH LIABILITIES.

Banks.	Circulation June 16.	Circulation June 11.	Deposits June 16.	Deposits June 11.
Citizens' Bank	2,176,050	2,141,245	2,732,382	2,801,160
Canal Bank	214,810	[illegible]	911,082	933,170
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,428,388	2,483,369
Louisiana State	1,601,760	1,606,890	2,795,139	2,849,763
Mech. & Traders'	245,516	263,273	789,140	798,631
Bk of New-Orleans	838,535	827,695	176,024	176,157
Southern Bank	113,230	229,440	167,567	191,328
Union Bank	352,935	390,190	687,583	613,648
Total	4,715,886	4,810,489	11,681,773	11,880,621
	Decrease..$94,610		Decrease..$[illegible]	

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks hold Foreign and Domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	June 11.	June 16.
Bank of Louisiana	$470,158	$481,512
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bank	162,463	142,363
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	51,090	51,000
Citizens' Bank	542,515	[illegible]
Bank of New-Orleans	134,658	17,795
Union Bank	424,895	326,812
Total	$3,118,276	$3,093,819

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Monday, June 25.

Flour market dull and demand light. Sales 500 bbls, $8 25@$9 75 for good to fancy Indiana, and $10 for baker's parcels of extra Illinois. Common brands Upper Lake are held below $9. Wheat in the hands of few holders, who are anxious to realize. Corn active; opening sales 35,000 bush. at 81c., but this afternoon the market is quiet, with sales of 6,000 bush. at 84c.@84½c. Oats have advanced; sales 5,600 bush. at 58c. Whisky in good request; sales 125 bbls. at 35c. Canal Freights 11c.@11½c. for corn to Albany and Troy, and 18c. to New York. Receipts for the 48 hours ending at noon to-day—Flour, 1,616 bbls.; Wheat, 4,070 bushels; Corn, 79,812 bushels; Oats, 3,744 bush.

Oswego, Monday, June 25.

Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, none; Corn, 57,000 bushels. The market for Flour is unchanged, with a limited business at previous rates. Wheat—The total sales to-day are 1,000 bush. Corn—Sales to-day 44,000 bush. at 92c.@93c.; 11,000 bush. for next week's delivery were sold at 87½c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Monday, June 25.

Money abundant. Stocks steady. Reading, 46 5-16; Morris Canal, 14½; Long Island, 12½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½; Pennsylvania State Fives, 89.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship George Law, fm. California, via Aspinwall—H. H. Munro and lady, Captain Upham, [illegible] and lady, F. A. Rumsey, J. P. Flint and servant, [illegible] Baldwin, [illegible] Bowen and servant, A. J. Center, W. H. Closson, J. L. Baldwin, J. Young, A. C. Monson, J. L. Anthony, J. McMahon, N. Pike and lady, J. Young and lady, M. S. Mitchell, W. C. Mitchell, E. P. Emery, N. B. Jones, H. B. Jones, Mrs. Conner, J. P. Putnam, lady and 2 children, W. B. Townsley, D. Brinckley, L. Frink, L. Fairchild, L. Bryant, B. Cushman, [illegible] [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 25.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship George Law, Fox, Aspinwall June 16, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

[illegible]

Memoranda.

[illegible]

Notice to Mariners.

[illegible]

W. B. FRANKLIN, Light-House Inspector.

Portland, June 8, 1855.

Spoken, &c.

June 10, lat. 41 33, lon. 63 W., ship Gora Lina, 31 ds. from Liverpool for New-York—all well.

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]